

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

## JOURNAL.

VOLUME L. NUMBER 27.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2585.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

### PRACTICE!!

The  
**EYE and FOREFINGER**  
Must Be  
**TOGETHER**

USE THE GALLERY

Rifle Smokeless Division,  
**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.,**  
Wilmington, Del.

DRINK

The  
Perfect Blend  
For Whiskey or  
Delicate Wines

# CLYSMIC

Pure  
Sparkling  
Healthful and  
Delicious

"King of Table Waters"  
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

## TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK  
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.  
**NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat**  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

**THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY**  
Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch

ANSONIA, CONN.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

## LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

STANDARD FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.  
**THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO**



### INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

**WITHOUT SPARKING**

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more

**ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.**

WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York



**CARL FISCHER**  
LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE IN AMERICA  
We carry everything in music and musical instruments, and can afford to give you better value than you can obtain elsewhere.  
SEND FOR CATALOG NO. 141.  
CARL FISCHER COOPER SQUARE, N.Y.



## THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA. Hampton Va.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,800,000.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

H. L. SCHMELZ, President F. W. DARLING, Vice President NELSON S. GROOME, Cashier

## Army and National Guard Uniforms and Equipment

of Highest Quality.

Catalog, Prices and Cloth Samples for either Officers or Enlisted Men mailed on request.

**THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati.**

Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.



### Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations

*With Interpretations, Illustrations of the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber and a complete Index of the Drill Regulations. Bound in Fabrikoid, sent post-paid for 75 cents.*

### DRILL AND OTHER TEXT-BOOKS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, 1911. Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Bound in extra embossed cloth, price 50 cents.  
CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS, amended 1909, bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.  
FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911 (Provisional), bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.  
COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1909, bound in leather, \$1.00 net.  
FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, 1910, bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.  
SMALL-ARMS FIRING MANUAL, 1909 (Provisional), bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.  
ARMY REGULATIONS, 1910, bound in cloth, \$1.00 net.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

## FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING COMPANY QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

Vessels and engines of all descriptions.

**CURTIS MARINE TURBINES**

### Building for the Navies of the World

3333

## The Lake Submarine Boat

The Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.  
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

3333

## The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

Main Office and Shipyard, Bridgeport, Conn.

Suite 301, Evans Building, Washington, D.C.



Follow the treatment below and you can keep your skin so that you can always be proud of it.

## Examine your skin closely

See if the pores have become large and clogged; if it has lost its smoothness; if it has grown colorless.

These conditions of the skin are a natural result of the constant strain imposed upon it during the winter months, when we eat heavy foods and take almost no exercise. Each Spring, the skin needs refreshing.

### How to refresh your skin

Wash your face with care and take plenty of time to do it. Lather freely with Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub in gently till the skin is softened and the pores open. Then rinse several times in very cold water, or better still, rub with a jump of ice.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs. This treatment with Woodbury's cleanses the pores, then closes them and brings the blood to the surface. You feel the difference the first time you use it.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price after their first cake. Go to your dealer's today and get a cake. Tear off the illustration of the cake shown below and put it in your purse as a reminder.

## Woodbury's Facial Soap

For sale by dealers throughout the United States and Canada



Write today for samples. For 4c we will send a sample cake. For 10c samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream and Facial Powder. Write today to the Andrew Jergens Co., Dept. G-3 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio or to the Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd., Dept. G-3 Perth, Ont., Canada.

## PENSIONS

Obtained by **TABER & WHITMAN CO.** Washington, D.C. Over 35 Years' Experience

### EDUCATIONAL

**ILLINOIS, Godfrey** 75th year. Opens Sept. 25th. **Monticello Seminary** 1912. School for young women. Preparatory and Junior College Courses. Domestic Science. Certificate privileges. Fine Buildings. Beautiful Campus, with tennis courts, archery range, basket ball and hockey fields. Rates moderate. **MISS MARTINA C. ERICKSON**, Principal.

Young women students while enjoying the advantages in Music and Art in New York City will find home comforts and environment at

**LAUREL HALL** 200 WEST END AVE. NEW YORK CITY. Tutoring in English, French, Spanish and German. Chaperonage if desired. Reference exchanged. Vacation trips to Europe chaperoned.

## FASSIFERN

LINCOLN, N. C.

A home school for a limited number of girls. Situated in the healthy Piedmont region, three hours from Asheville. Buildings new, with every convenience. Individual instruction a specialty. Regular course leads to Bryn Mawr examinations. Excellent musical advantages. Members of faculty have degrees and diplomas from University of Ireland, Columbia University, N. Y., and Cambridge, England.

Principal, Miss KATE C. SHIFF

## OAK LEIGH

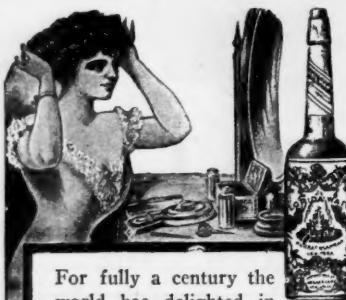
A Private Sanitarium A Private School AT

LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN.

For children and adolescents who need medical care and special education.

## MURRAY & LANMAN'S

Florida Water



For fully a century the world has delighted in the use of this matchless toilet perfume. It is found on dressing-tables and in the bath room and nursery, in every land. Its fame is universal.

Leading Druggists sell it. Accept no Substitute! Sample sent on receipt of six cents in stamps.

**Lanman & Kemp** 135 Water Street New York

### HOTELS

CAPE COD MASS.

Small summer Bungalows, 200 ft. from the ocean, furnished for light housekeeping; open fireplace, bathroom; \$135 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N.Y.

## HOTEL STEWART SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square  
European Plan \$1.50 a day up  
American Plan \$3.00 a day up  
New steel and brick structure. Every comfort and convenience. A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Electric omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

## HOTEL STEWART

**EBBITT HOUSE**, Washington, D.C. Army and Navy Headquarters.

Catering directly to the members of both branches of the Service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.

American Plan.....\$3.00 to \$6.00 per day.  
European Plan.....\$1.50 to \$4.00 per day.  
G. F. Schutt, Proprietor.

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE**, Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

**GRAND HOTEL** and NEW ANNEX, Broadway and 21st St., N.Y. "In the Centre of Everything." 500 ROOMS. 200 BATHS. Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters. Moderate Prices. HURLBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hurlbert, Pres.

**PATENTS** WILKINSON, WITHERSPOON & MACKAYE Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents

Ouray Building, Washington, D.C. and No. 30 Church St., New York City PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instruction furnished free on application.

## Pearly White Teeth and Clean, Healthy Gums and Mouth

The daily use of this preparation polishes the teeth, while its fragrant, antiseptic foam reaches every part of the mouth—neutralizing tooth-destroying acids.

STRONG'S

## ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

comes in a handy metal box—nothing to break or spill—ask your commissary—or sent direct.

"Use Arnica Tooth Soap and your teeth will look better—last longer."

**C.H. Strong & Co. Chicago, U.S.A.** To the Commissary Send for Special Prices.

## CIGARS

## LA-INSULAR ALHAMBRA FACTORIES

"MANILA"

OUR ENORMOUS SALES AND DIRECT ALLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE FACTORIES AT MANILA ENABLE US TO RECEIVE CONCESSIONS WHICH ARE A PLEthora OF PROFITS IN THEMSELVES, THUS ASSISTING US TO GIVE THE VERY CLOSEST QUOTATIONS.

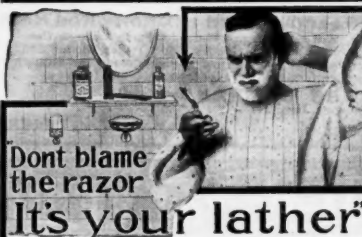
OUR GUARANTEE FORWARD US \$5.50 AND WE WILL EXPRESS PREPAID 10% OF OUR BEST SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

"The House of Manillas"

Corner Bush and Montgomery SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE PORT OF ENTRY

## CIGARS



Don't blame the razor. It's your lather.

You had to help soften the beard by rubbing in the lather. Naturally, your rubbing brought the blood to the surface, opened the pores and made the skin very sensitive. That helped the free caustic to get in its work and made the skin doubly sensitive. Under these conditions any razor will feel as though it were pulling the hair instead of cutting it.

**Mennen's Shaving Cream** dispenses with the "rubbing in" with the fingers as it thoroughly softens the beard while the lather is worked up on the face. Reduces shaving to two operations—lathering and shaving. 3/5 the time saved. As it contains no free caustic, there is no smarting, and you get a delightful, cool shave. For sale everywhere 25c Sample Tube FREE. **GERHARD MENNEN CO.** Newark, N.J. Makers of the celebrated Mennen's Toilet Powder.

## Dr. Lyon's PERFECT

## Tooth Powder

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

Cleanses teeth by the harmless but most efficient method—polishing. Prevents the lodgment of tartar and the beginning of decay. Dentists recommend Dr. Lyon's in the interest of

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

## SILVER ELECTRO-SILICON POLISH

The Standard of excellence for nearly half a century. Unequalled for Cleaning and Polishing SILVERWARE and all fine metals. Easy to use; economical; effective and absolutely harmless. Used by the U. S. Government in the Army and Navy. Send address for

FREE SAMPLE

Or 15c. In stamps for full sized box post-paid. The Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff Street, New York. At Grocers and Druggists Everywhere

## Greater Speed Greater Accuracy Greater Efficiency

are the logical results of installing the



## Underwood TYPEWRITER

"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

**Underwood Typewriter Co., Inc.** Underwood Building, New York Branches in All Principal Cities

## GEORGE HIRAM MANN ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

71 WALL STREET NEW YORK

TELEPHONE BROAD 4825 The general care of affairs of Service people, including advice as to the reliability of investment securities, stocks, bonds, etc., on annual retainer \$10, a specialty. Foresight is an angel; hindsight, a demon. Which sponsors your movements? Cable address: KWOREN.

## ELLIS SELF SCORING TARGET

Revolutionizes Target Practice Stood the test of U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps Boards

Type "A", "B", & "C" obtainable under 1661. SELF SCORING TARGET CO. 68 Post St. San Francisco, Cal.

## F. J. HEIBERGER & SON

ARMY and NAVY Merchant Tailor, 1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

### SPECIAL EDITION

## INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911 With Interpretations, Illustrations and Complete Index of the Drill Regulations

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL publishes a "Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations, United States Army, 1911, with appendix containing Interpretations, cuts illustrating the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber and a full Index to the Regulations." The Interpretations are made by authority and with the illustrations and Index are valuable additions which will be found very useful in the study of the drill and especially in teaching it to recruits. The twenty-seven illustrations of the Manuals, appearing in this volume and in the 1904 Regulations, have for some reason been omitted from those of 1911, and the new Regulations have no index such as appears in the Cavalry drill. The index and those illustrations of the Manuals which apply to the new Regulations, which appear in this "Special Edition," should therefore prove of much value.

The price of the Special Edition, bound in Fabrikoid, postage prepaid, is 75 cents

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL 20 VESEY STREET NEW YORK



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the Services and their families. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at the special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

## THE MOROS UNDER "INDEPENDENCE."

That President Wilson will be inclined to act deliberately in the matter of Philippine independence one may reasonably feel is certain after Senator O'Gorman's recent statement as to the attitude of the platform makers at the Baltimore Democratic Convention that nominated the New Jersey Governor for President. Mr. O'Gorman says that the proposal to fix a definite time when the Philippines should be set adrift on the ocean of independent nationality was submitted when the platform was under consideration at Baltimore and was rejected. At this meeting of the committee the chief objection to the adoption of a definite-date plank was that if the date were fixed and independence were granted to the islands and the United States should withdraw its forces, there would be no way to prevent them being gobbled up by some Power.

The suggestion that we might obtain a pledge from all foreign nations indirectly interested in the islands to "neutralize" them was deemed visionary. Such a pledge might be obtainable and again it might not, but even if obtained, no nation would consider itself bound not to intervene to protect its own citizens in case of disorder in the islands that left the foreigners in fear of death or plundering. China during the Boxer rebellion and Mexico now present illustrations of such a contingency. Any nation that had agreed to neutralize China would certainly have torn up that agreement when it found the central Pekin government unable to protect foreigners from massacre, and in Mexico, at present, if murders of foreigners were frequent and a general massacre were imminent, and it were known that the United States would not intervene, no nation would consider itself obligated by the terms of a neutralization pact to keep its hands off Mexico.

There are many foreigners in the Philippines, some with large material possessions, and it is not to be expected that, in the event of the Filipinos proving unable to maintain order after they were declared independent by the United States, these nationals would be left a prey to the lawless bands of murderers and robbers in Manila or elsewhere simply because their governments had agreed to regard the islands as "neutral." During the reign of security to life and property in the Philippines brought about by the watchfulness of the soldiers of the United States, many business enterprises have been embarked upon in Manila and even in the distant islands of the archipelago, by citizens of other countries, as well as of the United States.

As one thinks of these detached islands like Mindanao and Jolo, one is impressed with the fact that enough stress has not been laid upon the necessity of an unusually strong central government in the Philippines. One needs only to take the case of the land of the Moros. Here foreigners have considerable property interests. It has taken much activity on the part of United States troops to keep the natives from plundering and murdering at will. Now, imagine the powerful authority of this country removed from the Philippines and the government turned over to the Filipinos. Who then would govern the Moro country? Manifestly the Moros themselves. The Filipinos would not dare to assert the authority of the Manila government officials against the wishes of the Mohammedan Moros, for these would not tolerate for a moment a rule imposed by native Christians whom as fighting men they looked down upon. The result of giving independence to the Philippines would, therefore, at once resolve itself into "Moroland for the Moros," and this would mean leaving the foreigners there at the mercy of the fanatical natives, whose hatred of the Christian white men might at any time lead them to a general massacre of foreigners.

Do gentlemen like Mr. Jones, the framer of the bill, mean that independence shall be granted to all the Fili-

pinos when some of them become fit for self-government or to some of the Filipinos when some of them become fit? If they mean all the natives of the archipelago, will they not tell us when they believe the Moros will reach a condition of advancement that will make white men safe in that land? Army officers who have administered civil affairs in the island of Mindanao have informed us that the Moros have little or no conception of government dissociated from the authority of the tribal chiefs, and that it is impossible to fix a time when, if left free of control by the military power of civilized nations, they would not revert to their form of datu rule. If the time when the Moros shall be fit for self-government cannot even be guessed at, it follows that the independence now suggested will mean independence only for natives that are not Moros. These latter will then have to remain under the control of the United States. Consequently when all is said and done, the independence of the Philippines would be only a qualified one. Such a mongrel type of "independence" would better never be given to the islanders at all. The islands, in the minds of such idealists as Mr. Jones, constitute a political and geographical entity that must be covered without discrimination by any measure granting independence to the Philippines. The independence planned for them is a blanket independence from which no considerable part like the Moro islands should be excluded. The more one considers the Jones bill in the light of the practical difficulties to be met, the more one is disinclined to believe that it will find much favor with the administration of President Wilson.

Judge James Ross, of Manila, the chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee of the Philippines, reached San Francisco this week from Manila on the liner Persia. He is en route to Washington to confer with President Wilson in regard to the establishment of a definite Philippine policy. Judge Ross said: "To a great extent the talk of independence for the Philippines has been the work of politicians. The people have not been in favor of it at all; as a matter of fact, officials and others are now in fear that they might be granted independence. They realize they are not prepared for a step of this kind. The establishment of a state government, under the protection of the United States, with much the same rights and privileges as the states of the Union, would suit everybody. The Philippines are now becoming so valuable that there should be no talk of giving them up. The islands are practically self-supporting, and their government costs us almost nothing."

One of the last acts of Mr. Taft as President was to publish in the New York Tribune a strong appeal on behalf of the continuance of our rule in the Philippines. In this he said: "A complicated and delicate situation growing out of the union of Church and State which obtained during the Spanish régime, and which had resulted in the ownership by the friars of 425,000 acres, including some of the most productive land in the island of Luzon, has been settled in a manner which not only did justice to all concerned, but afforded sixty thousand tenant farmers an opportunity to purchase their farms at reasonable prices and on easy terms. And what has been the cost of all this? The actual cost to the United States has been \$3,000,000 appropriated by the Congress of the United States to relieve the conditions growing out of a disastrous famine. Aside from that the Philippine government has been self-supporting. With regard to the original payment of \$20,000,000 the Spanish War was costing us approximately \$100,000 a day. That sum, therefore, was merely the equivalent of two hundred days' continuance of the war, even assuming that the rate of expense had not increased and wholly regardless of the lives each day's hostilities must have cost."

## THE QUALITY OF HOSPITAL CORPS RECRUITS.

The Surgeon General of the Army in annual and other reports to the War Department has commented on the poor quality of the recruits now obtainable for the Hospital Corps, stating in one instance that those now obtained do not furnish material for non-commissioned officers. Apart from any consideration of the recommendations made by the Surgeon General for improving this condition, it would seem that much might be accomplished by a regulation or order fixing definitely the standard of character, habits and education required of all applicants for enlistment in or transfer to this branch of the Service. At the present time there is no such standard, and each post surgeon transfers or enlists the men he can get to fill the vacancies that exist, without much regard to quality so long as the vacancies are filled. This policy, though deplorable, is rendered necessary by the practical impossibility of obtaining many really desirable men. But on the other hand, it seems a waste of energy and time to attempt to instruct in the subjects laid down in the Manual of the Medical Department (Par. 168) men whose preliminary education is just one notch above illiteracy, or to entrust with the care of the sick men who have transferred to the Hospital Corps merely on account of their inability to make good in other branches of the Service. The Regulations of 1889 required men who applied for transfer to be well grounded in English and arithmetic. This requirement was omitted from subsequent revisions of the Regulations, and at present there is no standard officially set or recognized. Detachments must, it is true, be somewhat near their full strength to work the hospitals; but it is unfortunate that quality must be sacrificed to quantity.

Considering the nature of the duties which fall to Hospital Corps men—ward work, dispensary, operating room, especially—it does not seem too much to demand

that the men of this corps measure up to the standard required of soldiers sent for instruction to the farriers' school at Fort Riley. G.O. 27, W.D., 1912, requires that men recommended for the farriers' school must be of excellent character, intelligent and well grounded in reading, writing and arithmetic; certainly not an unreasonable standard considering the value of a horse or mule, and none too high for the Hospital Corps. In fact, the Hospital Corps would be greatly improved in quality, even though decreased in quantity, if such a standard were set and maintained. A sick or wounded officer or soldier is entitled to the services of an attendant as intelligent as that provided for horses and mules. Until some standard is officially prescribed there will be no improvement in the quality of Hospital Corps recruits; nor will there be any action by Congress improving present conditions while men are transferred to the corps practically without regard to aptitude, character or education, merely because they are the only applicants and the vacancies must be filled.

The fuss made by the Governor of Texas with grandiloquent threats which got into print about invading Mexico seems to the Boston Evening Transcript to call attention not too soon to the necessity of changing a condition in which there are forty-eight little armies without unity of command. "At the head of each of these little state armies is a governor who is not bound to defer to the wishes of the other forty-seven governors. In time of peace, when the Militia have not been called out by the President of the United States, each governor is a law unto himself in matters transcending the requirements of the Dick law. Our Militia should be national, but it is not. Even when the Federal authority summons it to the field the War Department has to deal with forty-eight little war departments in as many states." While the desire of the Texans to defend Americans along the border may stir some of our statesmen to a point where they may suggest a method of doing away with the time-consuming and cumbersome device of these forty-eight little armies, it also helps to emphasize the weakness of the National Government in a field that is distinctly Federal; that is, in the protecting of aliens against local oppression. In the United States, as in the case of the Mafia lynching in New Orleans, where the protection of the aliens is left to the state courts, the United States pays the bill for the neglect of a state to protect the foreign nationals within its limits. The Transcript imagines a case where a foreign nation refuses to accept that kind of reparation or explanation, and then the people of the United States would see the danger of having its auxiliary force split up into forty-eight little armies. However, in the present effort to conform the instruction of the National Guard in the various states to the standards of the Regular Army there may be found a decided step toward nationalizing the Organized Militia, and out of this may come a status that will enable the Federal authority to restrain it from such acts as those of which a more hot-headed governor than Colquitt of Texas might now be guilty. By the power of withholding Federal appropriations from states that do not come up to certain Militia requirements the Federal Government can now exercise a certain control over the Militia, which may in time be expanded to a larger authority.

The Galveston News of Saturday, March 1, 1913, thus admonishes the Governor of the goodly state of Texas: "Militiamen whom our excited Governor sent down to Brownsville post haste are to come back at their leisure, or whenever General Hutchings thinks it prudent, which, we think may be said without disclosing secrets, will be at once. The Governor says their presence is no longer needed, because Federal troops have been sent to the scene, and thus we get the intimation that the mobilization has accomplished its purpose. But, of course, the fact is the Federal troops were sent, not because it was thought Brownsville was in need of their 'protection,' which, indeed, the authorities of Brownsville said they did not need, but because it was feared the presence of militiamen would precipitate some untoward accident that would defeat the splendid efforts President Taft has been making to keep this country out of trouble. Had one of the young men of the Militia companies sent to Brownsville by Governor Colquitt lost a thimbleful of blood in a controversy with a Mexican we should have been in imminent danger of being propelled into trouble for which there would have been no adequate or sensible occasion whatever. The folly of Governor Colquitt's chauvinistic display was in having deliberately brought fire into close proximity to a powder magazine. That the country has suffered no explosion is no fault of his."

In an article on the Mexican situation the Terra Haute Star says: "The Powers of Europe would soon attend to such disturbers of the peace in the Old World. On this hemisphere we will not allow them to perform this police work, so we cannot escape the responsibility ourselves by asking the selfish question, 'What is there in it?' or 'What's it to us?' If intervention is needed, on the ground of international peace and order, it is right. If it is not needed, it is wrong. The present justification of our aloofness is that intervention is not needed. The new government says it can govern and Ambassador Wilson is willing to give it the benefit of the doubt. Everybody hopes this will prove true. If it does not, then we must act. Times like this and emergencies like this serve to show us how thin the barrier is between civilization and anarchy, and also just why it is still necessary for civilization to maintain armies and navies constantly ready for rough work."



In his gold medal prize essay for the Military Service Institution on how service with the colors may be combined with a period of service as a reservist so as to create a dependable reserve for the first line, Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., 2d Inf., N.J.N.G., discusses inefficient commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the National Guard as one of the chief causes for an inefficient reserve. "It has been questioned," says the essayist, "whether even under the most favorable conditions a man who devotes only a small part of his time to military work can become sufficiently well trained to perform properly the duties of a general officer in the field. This thought has caused indignant protests on the part of certain National Guard officers and has resulted in much controversy. Yet the solution of this question is fairly simple. If there are Guardsmen who after a reasonable examination of theoretical and practical nature show fitness as general officers we have need of them, and there should be no objection to their retention in the Service. It is not denied, however, even by Guardsmen, that a large number of the present general officers of the National Guard should give way to better trained men, whether they be Regular field officers detailed for the purpose or Guardsmen who through long experience and unusual devotion to duty have acquired the necessary proficiency. The same is true of the commissioned personnel of the National Guard in its entirety. The making over night of captains, colonels and even generals must be done away with. Appointments from civil life should be made to the lower grades only with proper examination for promotion. The same faults occur again in the case of non-coms., who should be required to attend a proper number of schools each year and to pass real examinations for promotion. Too many of the present examinations for both officers and non-coms. are but a farce, and unless supervised by the War Department this condition will continue to prevail. The military courts in most states are but farces, and discipline, including provisions for its enforcement, must be improved. To-day, with the control which the Federal Government can obtain under the Pay bill, the improvements necessary that the Guard may be a worthy root for two-thirds of our reserve begin to seem possible.

Given these improvements, however, neither the Guard nor its reserve will become efficient until it assumes a proper place in the regard of the public. To-day the National Guard is despised and hated by a considerable portion of the public because of its use in preserving order during labor disturbances, while it is looked upon with tolerant amusement by the greater part of the rest. Some go so far as to suggest that the Federal Government discourage the use of its arms, ammunition and equipment in the trivial riots for which the Guard is now unnecessarily called out, usually before the civil authorities have exhausted their full power. As for general public opinion the Navy Department with its fleet mobilization has given us a sterling example of what might be done by the War Department to popularize the Army and the citizen soldiery. We must improve the citizen soldiery through Federal supervision in order that it may become a fit source of a large proportion of our reserves. In a general way the purpose of this essay is to prove that a reserve is desirable, that the most desirable form of a reserve is one to bring the existing organizations to war strength, that other reserve forms should replace losses in the field and take the place of a volunteer army, that first of these reserves should have 375,000 men, the second 195,000 and the third (volunteers) such as can be obtained, that the Regular Army cannot supply all the reserves, that members of the first reserve would belong to existing companies of Army and citizen soldiery on "reserve furlough," that the second reserve should be organized as depot troops attached to regiments or other separate organizations of both Army and citizen soldiery, that the term of enlistment for reserves should be normally two years with the colors and five years with the reserves, that the pay should be thirty per cent. that of the citizen soldiery, and that the discipline should be the same for reservists as for "color men." The essay appears in full in the March-April issue of the M.S.I. Journal.

In answer to a correspondent who writes that he hears much about the slides in the Culebra Cut, but is unable to form an estimate of their importance as he is unacquainted with their relation to the entire amount of the excavation, we would say that the official figures show that unless they had been anticipated one might be inclined to believe that the date for the completion of the canal had been fixed in too optimistic a spirit. In the month of January the extent of the slides was 5,634,161 cubic yards, as against 2,612,020 yards excavated in the month; that is, the amount added to the total to be excavated was more than twice what was dug out in the month. The grand total of canal excavation to Feb. 1 was 190,892,279 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 27,246,420 yards. In other words the slides of the one month of January added an amount of earth and rock about three per cent. of the total excavation, or about one-fifth of the total amount remaining to be excavated. The addition of material through the slides has caused a steady revision of estimates of the total amount to be taken out of the cut: for example, the last slides have raised the estimate to 99,516,817 yards. This total is twenty-one million yards more than the estimate of December, 1908, when the excavation necessary in the cut appeared to be only 78,042,295 yards. In 1910 this was changed to 84,186,724 cubic yards, 1911 to 89,444,005 cubic yards, 1912 to 93,882,000. On Feb. 19 it was expected that the last delivery of material for the lock gates would be made on the Isthmus during that week. At the end of January the gates were sixty-eight per cent. erected, fifty-one per cent. riveted and five per cent. finished, the gates the farthest advance being those of Gatun. A close record is kept of the number of rivets driven each month. In January on the Gatun locks the rivets driven numbered 269,372. There are 133 gangs of riveters divided among Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. Practically all the men operating the riveting machines are negroes. The hand riveting is done by white Americans.

Men of the Army and Navy who enjoy the game of Association or "soccer" football, in which kicking is the pre-eminent feature of play, will be interested to learn that the committee appointed last year by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to foster that type of football with a desire to have the largest possible number of college men participate in sports, rather than a few ex-

ceptional athletes, has reported real progress and has been continued. Another committee was appointed this year to make recommendations as to the best method of encouraging recreative intramural sports in general. The secretary of the Association has compiled a questionnaire on college athletics comprising replies from 150 colleges, which is regarded as the most nearly complete statement of the sort ever published. The total enrollment in the Association is now 103, in which the Military Academy, but not the Naval Academy, is included. An interesting summary is made of the reports of the different colleges to the question: "How strictly are you able to enforce training rules, e.g., as regards smoking and drinking?" Fifteen colleges report that they enforce the rules "absolutely"; thirty-one, "strictly"; seventeen, "fairly"; four, "not very well"; two, "as much as possible"; one, "not as strictly as we wish"; two, "cannot enforce them"; twelve report that they succeed in enforcing the rule against drinking, but are doubtful about the rule against smoking; one reports that the rule requiring the students to go to bed early is the hardest to enforce. In many institutions, especially in the South, the enforcement of the rules is based on the honor system, which seems to work satisfactorily. On the other hand, at Gettysburg College the athletes are obliged to take an oath that they will observe training. A pledge is exacted at West Point.

Writing from the viewpoint of "a Girl of the Sixties in Richmond," in the Confederate Veteran Mrs. Mark Valentine, of Little Rock, Ark., tells of the chasm that existed between the Union men and the citizens of the fallen southern capital. For some time after the war there was but little intercourse between the bluecoats and the Southern men and women. General Grant was very kind, however, and respected the feelings of the citizens. The young girls of that period showed their bitterness of spirit on many occasions. During that period we decided to have a picnic, and made ready for the event with enthusiasm. On a beautiful day in June we hied to the woods. For four years we had been confined to the city, hardly ever hearing the singing of a bird or seeing nature in her true beauty. It was a glorious day of freedom and joy. We had dancing on the green and otherwise made merry. The rig we had to take us to the woods was a United States ambulance (!) borrowed by the young men from an Army surgeon whom they had learned to fraternize with. After a delightful day, we started home, and were singing in unison the Southern songs. Just as we came in sight of a large United States flag stretched across the road we sang the 'Bonnie Blue Flag,' when out ran a Northern woman tearing her hair. She called to her husband in loud tones: 'Arrest those rebels; they insult the flag!' We were in great consternation, being two or more miles from home. The young men and our chaperons expostulated with the patrolmen, but to no avail; so we took up our line of march and reached home a tired crowd and glad we were not in charge of the provost guard."

That the Army Engineers in charge of the work on the Panama Canal are determined to utilize every means for furthering the undertaking is shown by the way that they have availed themselves of the industry of spiders, which in the Gorgona shops have been contributing their tiny labors to the completion of this greatest of all engineering enterprises. These spiders are in the instrument room and are carefully protected, because from their webs the instrument makers procure filaments for use in the transits of the surveyors. In the microscopes of the transits are very fine threads by means of which the surveyor determines when his instrument is centered upon an object. This thread is of platinum when the instruments are new, but when it wears out and must be replaced the instrument men at Gorgona have been using the thread taken from the cocoon of a certain variety of spider that has been encouraged to multiply in the instrument shop for the past seven years. It has been found that when used early in the morning or during a rain the thread does not remain taut, but as soon as the instrument warms up, the spider web answers its purpose well. So that there may be no delay in any part of the day it has been decided to have on hand a large supply of platinum thread. When this arrives, the use of the web will be discontinued, and the spiders will have to join the others that will lose their places when the canal is completed.

Western Virginia has made an excellent choice in electing Nathan Goff to represent it in the Senate of the United States. Judge Goff, who was born at Clarksburg, W.Va., was graduated from the law department of the University of New York after he had been mustered out of the service of the Union Army, in which he had risen to the rank of major, having entered as a second lieutenant of Volunteers. Judge Goff was in the battles of Cross Keys, Front Royal, Rappahannock Station and the Second Bull Run. He was captured at Moorefield, W.Va., and sent to Libby Prison, in Richmond. There he was held with others as hostages with the understanding that if a certain number of rebel spies were shot by the Union forces Goff and his companions would be killed. Major Goff's life was placed in the scale against that of Major Armsley, a Confederate spy, who also was a West Virginian. Goff's friends learned of the situation and made a strong appeal to President Lincoln for exchange of the prisoners. Goff, hearing of the appeal, wrote to Lincoln and said his life should not stand in the way of carrying out the rules of war. The exchange was made. He has been a member of the Legislature, U.S. Attorney, and Secretary of the Navy for a brief time. Judge Goff was appointed to the U.S. Circuit Court in 1892, holding the place until 1911, when he was appointed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

William E. Joast, ex-C.M.M., U.S. Navy, has written the Navy Department from San Francisco saying: "In the interest of the enlisted men and the welfare of the naval personnel, I take the liberty of addressing the Department regarding the use of the U.S. Navy uniform by civilians. Of late I have been to a number of theaters and each time I have seen a sailor taking the part of some drunkard or some such demoralizing part. In my opinion such 'advertising' is very costly to our Government, as it more than offsets the good opinion the Department is trying to create. I have completed one enlistment myself in the U.S. Navy and such scenes as drunken sailors wearing the United States uniform are disgusting to me, and no doubt to lots of young men

who might regard the life in the U.S. Navy more seriously, if not for the fact that the sailor is 'supposed' to be some very low specimen of man. I hope the Department will take some action regarding this matter, both for the welfare of our Navy and of the enlisted personnel as well." As literary censorship is unknown to this country, we would suggest that Mr. Joast secure the substitution for the play he condemns of one in which the sailor will be properly represented.

The fact that the best way to ensure peace is being constantly prepared for war was strongly emphasized by M. Raymond Poincaré, the new President of the French Republic, in his message just sent to Parliament in session at Paris. He made some very pointed references as to the necessity of increasing France's military forces. After setting forth his conceptions of the Presidency and the necessity for a firm executive power, he declared: "It is impossible for any nation to be effectively pacific unless it is always ready for war. A France exposed by her own fault to defiance or humiliations would be France no more. It would be a crime against civilization to allow our nation to decrease its forces while other nations developed theirs without cessation." President Poincaré eulogized both the army and navy, and then alluded to the diplomacy of France as having labored silently during many months "among the perils of a redoubtable crisis." President Poincaré is the most popular man in France and the Presidency came to him unsought. His great ability and popularity augur well for a successful Presidency.

From Paris it is reported that the French government introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 27 authorizing an expenditure of \$100,000,000 within five years for national defense. This is in addition to the ordinary appropriations for the army and the navy. The money is to be used for the renewal and increase of war materials and armaments. The preamble of the bill states that recent wars have confirmed the necessity of keeping the means of defense on a level with the progress of military science and art. It had also modified old-fashioned ideas in regard to the employment of certain materials. The government states that the measure is a temporary and exceptional financial effort and is only intended to anticipate an inevitable expenditure, which will give the country an earlier benefit of the results of the sacrifices which it is bound to make in any case. In reply to the government's bill the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, led by Jean Jaures, have decided to ask that the Chamber vote instead \$130,000,000 for the public schools. The Supreme War Council of France, presided over by President Poincaré, on March 4 pronounced unanimously for three years' military service without exemptions as the only means of assuring national defense. This decision was reached after a long and exhaustive examination into the military situation.

An American gentleman of sufficient distinction to be invited to spend a week-end at a royal residence in England reported that his fees to the servants and the attendants on royalty amounted to \$500. Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Inf., who, as a member of the General Staff, was one of the officers who in 1911 went to Germany to witness the German army maneuvers as the guest of the Kaiser, put in a modest bill of \$319.37 for expenses, which must have been somewhere about one-half of what he actually expended. The Comptroller studied the expense bill carefully and then sent it back to the Auditor with \$80.45 of the \$319.37 disallowed. It was explained that the allowance of seven cents a mile for travel was all that the Government could legally stand for, and hence Captain Hanna must personally pay the tips to the waiters and other servants who served him while at the maneuvers. The Auditor of the Treasury in submitting expense accounts to the Comptroller for review made a distinction between tips given to ordinary hotel servants and the tips paid to men assigned to wait upon the officers by their hosts in foreign lands. Such a distinction Comptroller Tracewell held to be unlawful.

The London correspondent of the New York Times reports Emil Ehrensberger, technical director of the Krupp concern, as denying that there was any disposition on the part of the Krupps to obtain control of the supply of the wolframite and chromium mines. When asked what was the Krupps' attitude toward the disarmament proposals, he replied: "We have not yet seen any tangible arrangement, but, whatever happens, it will affect us little. Persons generally believe that the Krupps exist solely for the manufacture of war material, but this is erroneous. They forget that we produce about 4,000 tons of steel daily, war material being almost a side line. If a world-wide disarmament was suddenly effected, we would proceed much the same as before." Herr Ehrensberger is dubious concerning the new Sheffield steel-toughening process, also about Ernest Walsh's invention of a new machine gun to discharge explosive gases. "We have many such discoveries submitted to us, but we have yet to discover one of practical utility."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has, with the presidents of other universities, received a letter from Secretary Meyer of the Navy asking him to recommend such college students as desired to receive special training on board the battleships of the North Atlantic Fleet during the coming summer. Secretary Meyer wrote that the Department was arranging with the authorities of various colleges and universities throughout the country for a limited number of students to receive instruction on board the ships of the fleet. Students recommended by the proper authorities of the colleges will have a training of about two months. It is to be thoroughly practical, with the aim of grounding each student well in one line of duty rather than giving a smattering of several. No warship will carry more than twenty students. Men from one college will be grouped together. Only students who have completed two years or more of their courses and are at least eighteen years of age will be eligible for the cruises.

The fact that the borders of the reservation at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., have been made the rendezvous for some of the riff raff of the world has long rankled in the minds of the officers of the garrison, and they are now aiding the authorities in cleaning up the locality. Within the past month at least five raids have been made on disorderly resorts by either the sheriff's department or the Colchester police.



## ARBITRATION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL contributes to the March Century one of the "After-the-War" series, entitling it "The Arbitration of the Alabama Claims." It is accompanied by a dozen cartoons reproduced by special permission from London Punch and five other illustrations. Describing the state of feeling in England at the time of our Civil War the author says:

"The British press was even more insulting. Northern society and the Northern Army were described as the scum of the earth. The London Times urged the Orleans princes, who were serving as aids on the staff of General McClellan, to leave the Union service on the ground that they were disgracing themselves by associating with Federal officers. While these denunciations were an expression of the general sentiment of the ruling classes, it should not be forgotten that the North had in England warm friends and champions in such men as John Bright, Richard Cobden, and John Stuart Mill. These, with many in private station, recognized that in battling with slavery and aristocratic rule the North was fighting their battles as well as its own."

This interesting anecdote is given in connection with an account of the attempt of our government to treat Confederate cruisers as privateers:

"One of those Union hostages was a native of Switzerland who afterward became president of the Swiss republic. Another was Col. Orlando B. Willcox—later a major general—an officer of the Regular Army, who commanded a brigade at the first Bull Run, and was also wounded and captured in that battle. One day shortly after the close of the war, at my dinner table some reference was made to hanging. Willcox, who was present, thereupon said:

"I suppose I am one of the few men still living who has had the sensation of being sentenced to be hanged. I was held as a hostage for a rebel privateersman and informed that I should be strung up on the gallows I could see them erecting in the yard of the jail as soon as report was received of the execution of the man for whose security I was held. If the program was carried out, it would probably be the next morning. I was locked in the condemned cell in the Charleston jail and furnished with a Bible and a pack of cards. After entertaining myself as well as I could for some time, I fell asleep and had a vivid dream which required no Joseph to interpret. I seemed to be walking in a graveyard and examining the tombstones one by one. Finally I came upon a tombstone bearing this inscription, Orlando B. Willcox, Died 1878."

"As the date of this dream was 1861, Willcox awoke with the full assurance that he would not be hanged, and he was not. He lived to render distinguished service as a general officer, and died in 1907, at the age of eighty-four. Thus it would appear that dreams do not always go by contraries or prove to be exact as to dates."

In the account of the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, Capt. John A. Winslow, cornered the Alabama in Cherbourg Harbor and was waiting for her when she emerged on Sunday, June 19, 1864, just as the ship's bell was tolling for religious service. With prayer book in hand, it being the Captain's duty to read the Hotie, Winslow gave orders to clear for action, the potted worship being concluded at one o'clock by a volley of thanksgiving for victory. The Kearsarge held her fire until the Alabama had fired three rounds in approaching to a distance of nine hundred yards. Then the vessels circled about each other seven times, the Alabama firing rapidly, and expending 370 shots so ineffectively that only twenty-eight hit her antagonist, doing little damage. The fire of the Kearsarge was deliberate, and of her 173 shots nearly all struck the Alabama, finally sending her down by the stern into the depths of the ocean."

"Four years of war upon American commerce was summarized by an Englishman, Mr. William Forster, in saying: 'So completely was the American flag driven from the ocean that the Confederate cruiser Georgia, on her second cruise did not meet a single American vessel where in a six weeks' cruise she had seen no less than seventy vessels in a few days.' The carrying trade of the United States had been transferred to British merchantmen. The sum total of Northern loss on this account was estimated at \$110,000,000, and this was only one item in a bill of consequential damages in which Senator Charles Sumner proposed to include one-half of the Northern expenditure of \$4,000,000,000 on the war, as this had been doubled in length by the action of England, who should be required to take its flag off the American continent and islands as a preliminary to negotiation."

The conditions under which the United States undertook a blockade of the southern ports in 1861, and the extent of blockade running are illustrated by these statements:

"At the time it was declared, the blockade could not be much more than a paper blockade, which is not recognized by international law. To institute a blockade over 3,649 miles of coast, with two hundred places where anchors could be dropped and cargoes landed, our Navy Department had at hand at the outbreak of the rebellion just three ships of war. The total showing for the Navy was ninety vessels, fifty of them being old-type sailing vessels; sixteen were tugs or unserviceable vessels; and twenty-four steamers were scattered over the ocean."

"A blockade by sailing vessels against steamers was impossible. An increase of the Federal steam fleet was imperative. Every available war-steamer received rush orders for home, and every vessel afloat that could be used for war purposes, and was to be had for money, was added to the Union fleet. The result was the gathering together of the most nondescript navy ever seen upon the ocean."

"Most of the purchased vessels were from 100 to 800 tons' burden, some of them being even less than 100 tons. With these purchased vessels, and all our shipyards working overtime, a fleet of 312 steamers, manned by 51,500 men, was mustered by the end of the war. Merchant ships, fresh from the Tropics and 'redolent with spices,' had their bulwarks pierced for guns and became improvised men-of-war. Farmer lads, mechanics and longshoremen shipped as sailors, and before they could be transformed into fighting men nearly exhausted the patience of their officers, many of whom were themselves new to the Service. Officers were in command of steamers who had never served on steamers before, and who were more afraid of their boilers than they were of the enemy. Many vessels were also purchased or chartered for use as transports or supply vessels."

"The extent of the blockading traffic is indicated by the fact that the Navy captured 1,149 vessels, besides destroying 358 others. The total value of these ships and their cargoes was \$31,000,000. One of the most important of the blockade-runners captured during the war

was taken off Havana by a New York Fulton ferry-boat transformed into a man-of-war. The Cuban harbor was a favorite resort of this class of vessels. Bermuda was another, but the chief business was done from the British harbor of Nassau in the Bahamas."

"The risks were great, but the profits were such that a ship-owner could afford to lose a vessel and cargo after two successful voyages, and this despite the enormous expenses incurred, with the captain's pay for the voyage at \$5,000, that of the chief engineer half as much, with \$750 for the pilot, and \$250 for each of the crew and the firemen. These wages were paid in gold, for the fluctuating currency of the Confederacy was not accepted at sea or in purchases abroad."

"But freights were from \$300 to \$1,000 a ton, and cotton, bought in Wilmington for fourpence a pound, readily sold in England for twenty-four pence. Then there was the return cargo of government supplies, and the articles of comfort and luxury that were sold at auction for high prices as soon as landed and under eager competition. Cargoes of cotton could readily be sold for from a quarter of a million to a million dollars. The profits of single voyages were often \$150,000, and the combined love of lucre and adventure led officers of the British navy to secure leave of absence and serve under assumed names as captains of blockade-runners."

"Companies were formed in England to engage in the blockade-running business. Capt. John Wilkinson, a former officer of the American Navy, ran the blockade twenty-one times in ten months. It was the boast of the officers of the Confederate Navy, to which Wilkinson then belonged, that no blockade-runner commanded by one of them was ever captured. They would take any risk to save their vessels, while the foreign captains would surrender at the first crack of a Yankee gun."

"The foreign harbors near the American coast were neutral ground, where pursuer and pursued met when ashore, but were on anything but a friendly footing. Encounters were only prevented by the restraint put upon Navy men by discipline. Sometimes their patience was tested beyond control, as when the leader of a company of blockade-runners, seated at a table in a Havana restaurant, proceeded to an adjoining table, where sat a company of Federal officers, and deliberately spat at one of them. A glass of wine was promptly thrown into his face, and he was knocked down with the handle of the officer's sword."

Other extracts are as follows:

"No higher evidence of the pacific disposition of the American Republic was possible than that given at this time, when the world was expecting that war would transform us into a militant power. The irritation against England, as has been shown, was extreme, and the Southern States as well as the Northern had their grievance against her. The country was filled with the seasoned soldiers of both regions, ready to march together at the tap of the drum. And the United States Navy was then superior to any afloat in the character of its officers and men, trained in the school of war. In such circumstances no one could suspect the American nation of being controlled by unmanly fears when the olive branch was extended to the cousins across the water."

"The specific claims of the United States amounted to \$19,500,000, and were enumerated in an octavo volume in which each claim appeared in a condensed statement of ten or a dozen lines. The 'incidental damages,' as the organ of John Bright stated, were startling and vaguely enormous. London Punch made sport of them and The Times said they were 'portentous,' amounting to \$422,000,000 (\$2,110,000,000). They included pretty much everything that could be charged to England's account on the assumption that her unfriendly action had prolonged our contest. This vague claim brought the British lion to the limit of his patience; he inferred that his tail was being twisted, and his angry roars echoed across the ocean."

"In a 'Memorandum for Mr. Fish,' offered on Jan. 17, 1871, Charles Sumner said: 'The withdrawal of the British flag cannot be abandoned as a condition or preliminary of such a settlement as is now proposed. To make the settlement complete, the withdrawal should be from this hemisphere, including provinces and islands.' Sumner's insistence upon presenting this extreme demand against Great Britain seriously embarrassed the negotiations for peace."

"No man ever did greater violence to his natural instinct to pursue the career fate had marked out for him than General Grant. He waged war only for the sake of peace. He disliked the pomp and circumstance of war, he grew faint at the sight of blood, and his heart was scarcely less tender than that of Lincoln, though possibly more under the control of his head. This is the testimony of his intimate friends. Grant wielded the sword as the surgeon wields the scalpel, with no purpose except to save."

"In 1887, a quarter of a century after the event, the Chief Justice of England, Lord Coleridge, in an address at Exeter, said: 'There was a time when, in the great American Civil War, the sympathies of the English upper classes went with slavery, and when the North had scant justice and no mercy at their hands. I have myself seen that most distinguished man, Charles Francis Adams, subjected in society to treatment which, if he had resented it, might have seriously imperiled the relations of the two countries, and which nothing but the wonderful self-command of a very strong man, and his resolute determination to stifle all personal feeling and to consider himself only as the minister of a great country, enabled him to treat, as he did, with mute disdain.' Considering this impartial statement, we can realize how great must have been the provocation given by Sir Alexander Cockburn when (during a sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva) in response to one of his insulting remarks, 'Quick as a flash, Mr. Adams, rising to his feet at the other end of the bench, and turning around so as to face the Lord Chief Justice, exclaimed in a voice quivering with emotion, 'I will not sit here on this tribunal and hear my country traduced.'"

"The situation was saved by a prompt apology from Sir Alexander, who had also indulged in reflections upon his fellow-members of the tribunal, which had called forth a dignified rebuke from its president, Count Sclopis."

"Viewing the circumstances in the calm of retrospect, England's course during the American Civil War is not difficult to explain. The action of the Buchanan administration in its closing days, from November, 1860, to March 4, 1861, was such as not only to encourage those who sought to dismember the Union, but to encourage Europe in the belief that secession was an accomplished fact and that foreign nations were at liberty to act with sole regard to their own interest, now that the banner of the once proud republic lay trailing in the dust. To England the opportunity seemed offered to secure cotton at a lower price and to establish free

trade with the South. It was a saying of the time that 'Cotton is King,' and the South counted, not without reason, upon its sovereign power to compel the active support of England in the establishment of an independent government."

"The 'bursting of the bubble republic' was referred to in England with open exultation, and, disregarding their obligations to a government with which they had sustained friendly relations for more than half a century, the British authorities, in calm defiance of the law of international courtesy, conducted clandestine negotiations to our disadvantage with a quasi-government not recognized by any other nation. England availed itself of the unrestricted hospitality shown to her ships in Northern ports and harbors, but refused to allow United States vessels to take from the island of Nassau even the coal actually belonging to Northerners and stored there."

"The man to whom his country is chiefly indebted for securing peace with honor in the difficult circumstances was Grant, the triumphant soldier, with a nation trained to war at his command, and fearless of the world in arms. The man whose insistence upon reducing impracticable theories to action did the most to imperil peace was Sumner, the Massachusetts statesman whose notable address, 'The True Grandeur of Nations,' delivered July 4, 1845, when war with Mexico threatened, is still one of the text-books of those who assume a love of peace beyond that of their fellows. But when has there been a distinguished American soldier who was other than an advocate of peace?"

## AUXILIARY NAVAL DEFENSE.

We have before referred to the instructive address delivered by Ira Harris, late of the Navy, before the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Feb. 8, 1913. In further explanation of Captain Harris's excellent ideas on the subject of auxiliary naval defense we quote what follows:

"On the active fleet list of the Navy there are now thirty-seven battleships and ten armored cruisers, strong enough to be considered battleships. There are twenty-five fuel ships and two others which can be used as colliers. Converting oil carrying capacity into coal equivalent, the cargo capacity of the twenty-seven ships is 168,000 tons. The Army has seventeen transports, all but two of which are from twenty to thirty-eight years old. Four of the transports are laid up in Newport News and thirteen are in service in the Pacific or Philippines."

"I figure that it would require 160 colliers of 8,000 tons average capacity to accompany the thirty battleships to Vera Cruz and forty-nine more, of the same size, to provide for the squadron to Acapulco. That is a total cargo capacity of 1,712,000 tons, or ten times as much as that of the government's fuel ships. Assuming that the thirteen transports on the Pacific coast could carry the 10,000 soldiers to Acapulco, I estimate that to move 50,000 men, with artillery, horses, supplies, pontoons, baggage and forage, there would be needed sixty-five of the most suitable seagoing steamships as well as the four Atlantic coast transports."

"There are 436 seagoing screw steamships of 1,000 tons or more registered in this country. Deducting the sixty-five selected for transports, a careful estimate of the coal carrying capacity of the remaining 371 ships is only 1,334,000 tons, so that all the government's fuel ships and transports, and all the seagoing screw steamers of 1,000 tons or more, of the American merchant marine, are insufficient for such expeditions to the Mexican seaports."

"We all hope for the restoration of our commerce, but we are considering present conditions, and the plain fact is that to-day we have almost no ships suitable for auxiliaries or transports and must count on the officers and men of the auxiliary service being transferred to ships which, before the Government bought them, flew a foreign flag. Foreign ships can be bought. Short crews can be filled by enlisting landsmen and foreign firemen and sailors. The one great essential is American officers. To man our naval auxiliaries and Army transports, we need a force of good, practical navigators and engineers of ocean experience and these men must be Americans holding licenses from our government. We should organize the Service so as to induce a sufficient number of such men to enroll. To the naval reserve force should be added a body of inland watermen, organized and trained to defend their home ports. The officers of the merchant marine all feel that it would be better to have the naval reserve and auxiliary service entirely separate from the Naval Militia."

"There is plenty of work for all and no need of having Naval Militia and merchant marine officers serving in the same ship, a condition likely to cause discontent. If this arrangement is made then we believe that the Government can depend on the merchant service to furnish all the officers needed for the naval auxiliaries and Army transports and for the reserve fleet and harbor defense. Deducting twenty per cent. for contingencies, leaves the number of deck officers on the seagoing steamers in commission 2,010. There are 1,107 seagoing sail vessels registered. Were these all in commission 2,948 officers would be required. Say one-fourth of the navigating officers could be obtained from our sail vessels—that is 737. All the civilian officers and men employed in the government vessels ought to be enrolled for service in time of war. The Government owns 997 vessels and employs in them about 4,000 officers and more than 10,000 men. Adding 440 from this source makes a total of 3,207 qualified officers for those positions."

"The duties of these men in the auxiliaries and transports would be exactly those they are accustomed to perform. They need no drill. The Government would require nothing from them but an agreement to serve in the event of war. We can surely count on three-fourths of such officers enrolling. That would be 2,405 or more than enough for 800 auxiliaries and transports. The 1,600 officers required for third and fourth officers of these 800 ships could be enrolled from the 1,275 deck officers of government ships who could be transferred in time of war, and from the great number of qualified men in river and harbor service."

"At present there is no reserve fleet, unless the monitors can be so considered, but there are nine battleships more than fifteen years old and perhaps they and the White Squadron, of which we were so proud twenty years ago, may be the nucleus of the reserve fleet."

"Almost all yachts are laid up in winter and the American officers employed in yachting would be able then to join the fleet. They are well adapted for service in the Naval Reserve. The season of closed navigation of the Great Lakes allows the officers employed there to



enroll in the Naval Reserve and join the fleet. There is no doubt that the young officers of that section of the country would be glad to enroll. A month in a man-of-war would be pleasant and very instructive.

"In commenting on the suggested plan of organization, a prominent well informed naval officer writes: 'It seems to me that the fundamental trouble with our auxiliaries is that every department of the Government must have a Navy of its own. So long as this condition exists, I believe that anything like organized system will be impossible. All transport service should be in the hands of the Navy.'

"In case of war with Mexico we would want many transports. In case of war with Great Britain, we would need none. No one can foresee where the need will be greatest.

"As to harbor defense, we believe a mixed board of control is absolutely necessary. There are so many water men and longshoremen of various trades connected with ships, who should be organized for harbor defense, that it is a complex matter to enroll and instruct them. Local pilots should be instructed in the defense of their waters. A large force should be taught mine planting. In war this force may fight either afloat or on shore, and it should be controlled with this in expectation.

"We are told that the Army and Navy will not work together in the organization and direction of such a force. My personal experience makes me confident that such statements are wrong. The two services always pull together in war and they should in planning national defenses. Ours is the only maritime power without a naval reserve, without an auxiliary navy, without any system of marine harbor defense. Help us to get some organization legalized and then amend it as experience dictates."

#### HOW TO TRAIN GUARDSMEN FOR WAR.

Asserting that every simplification in drill, ceremonies, uniform, military courtesies or formalities of any kind, even in official letter writing, has a more or less weakening effect upon individual effectiveness and collective control, Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., A.M., LL.D., emphasized the increasing importance of the individual training of the soldier in his recent address to the officers of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th Infantry and the Corps of Engineers of the Ohio National Guard and the Corps of Cadets of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Seldom have officers of the National Guard listened to a more scholarly paper on the things that make a good soldier.

The speaker found the chief reason for this greater importance in the improved instruments of warfare to-day and the increased use of extended order in battle. An illustration of this was drawn from the character of the small arm in use prior to the Civil War. The most up-to-date rifle in 1860 had an initial velocity of 963 feet. The Minie rifle which soldiers used at the opening of the Civil War was of such limited range that if held horizontal and fired from the standing position the bullet struck the ground at the distance of 177 yards, or about two short city blocks. It was considered rapid fire to deliver thirty rounds in thirty minutes. As late as 1860 the best advance our gunmakers had made was still throwing bullets high in air, the trajectory at long ranges lifting the ball to a height of over eighty feet. Infantry advancing to the attack against such a weapon could be held together in mass or in close order until the enemy were actually before their eyes, and cavalry, having the endurance of horses' legs and wind and the riders' skill about the same as now, could draw close enough to make a charge in full view of the field. Cavalry coming on at the charge, at the pace of 440 yards per minute, could cover half a mile before the infantry could reload. This closeness of formation then possible was a great help in enabling an officer to control men. Besides, men will do things collectively—that is, in groups or in company with others—that they would hesitate to do single-handed and alone.

Modern formations, when open order is essential on account of the concentrated rapid rifle and artillery fire, lend themselves to the easier disconcerting of the soldier left by himself; he succumbs more easily to spells of temporary weakness and is more likely to remain behind than would the old-time skirmishers in a dense firing line. Formerly the individual soldier was carried along by the mass about him. The deadliness of the modern artillery is illustrated by General de Negrier, of France, who was an observer of the Russo-Japanese war in Manchuria. At the battle of Tashishan, he says, the 1st Russian Corps held the enemy the whole day on its front with six batteries supported on the outer wing by two additional batteries. Not a single Russian infantry soldier was engaged, and yet the Japanese were unable to push their infantry advance nearer to the Russian guns than a distance of one and three-fourths miles, and that, too, when the Japanese are past masters in gaining ground. "As the war went on," says General de Negrier, "it became quite clear that artillery was the dominant factor by day, while infantry could seldom act effectively except by night." This experience, Colonel Sharpe pointed out, has been confirmed by observers of the Bulgarian war. The Bulgarian guns threw shrapnel at the rate of twenty-four a minute. "If we are to profit by these late wars our Infantry will be doing much of its marching when approaching the battlefield or when reconnoitered by aeroplanes under cover of darkness, and this will impose a still further demand upon the physical and nervous energy of the men. This demand can be met only by a higher morale, and this morale can be obtained only by a higher and higher individual training." Night marches even under the most favorable conditions rapidly impair the efficiency of a command (F.S.R., Par. 161).

Colonel Sharpe evoked a picture out of the imagination to give his hearers an idea of a line of infantry going into action to-day: Coming under the enemy's shrapnel or long-range infantry fire, they begin to deploy perhaps at two or three miles away; soon they separate into smaller units, then into thin lines; the old familiar personal association, the inspiring example of comrades; the mutual support; the hurrah and dash, even the opportunity to do something to relieve the strain or show somebody our coolness all begin to fade away. Reinforcements coming in, the men find themselves among strangers. Thus under modern fire, the line being broken up into extended order long before the enemy can be seen, the tendency is for the men to get out of hand; hence the task of control and direction is vastly more difficult to-day than it was with the old rifle and the old system of drill. The length of the struggle and the feeling of contending with the unseen, combined with the sense of isolation, make the strain of battle to-day much more intense than formerly. This disintegration of the

line, then, in the opinion of Colonel Sharpe, has greatly enhanced the importance of preliminary training and immensely enlarged the responsibility of the company officer and the squad leader.

Modern simplification continues to accentuate the demand for a higher individual training, and this is no easy task, for it must be the aim of such training not to diminish the quality of self-reliance and initiative which the American soldier has always displayed. He must not be reduced to a machine. Coming to the question how the Organized Militia may be best trained for the work of field service in time of war, Colonel Sharpe said that present methods could be improved by making more of individual and squad training, with less thought given to the larger field of map problems and maneuvers. Sergeant instructors, he believed, could greatly assist in this line of work if they were to follow the method in use in some of last summer's camps where the non-coms. were organized into squads separately and drilled by one of the inspectors. If the non-coms. are once thus thoroughly grounded in their work they can go back to their squads and under the supervision of the sergeant instructor bring their men up to the same standard. The neglect of this preliminary instruction has been observed in nearly every maneuver camp in the past ten or twelve years in this country, much valuable time having been lost in camp in the simple school of the soldier or squad drill before the men could be relied on to go into the more extended and interesting field exercises.

Colonel Sharpe closed his address, which is published in full in the March issue of the National Guard Magazine of Columbus, Ohio, with an appeal to make the armories of the National Guard centers for inculcating the highest forms of patriotism by the institution of brief lectures to the men on such subjects as the colors and the reverence for them, the philosophy of saluting officers, conduct toward comrades, etc., and also to make armories sources for the dissemination of correct military information, to counteract the erroneous ideas put before the public by idealists.

#### AVIATION APPROPRIATIONS ABROAD.

European and South American countries are spending vast sums on aviation, says the New York Times. Nearly \$100,000,000 has been expended by the different countries for aeronautical work during the past five years, while the amount appropriated by the Government at Washington during that time totals \$435,000. The list is as follows:

	Govt. Aeroplanes.	Govt. Dirigibles.	Govt. Expenditures.
1. Germany .....	400	30	\$28,000,000
2. France .....	400	25	22,000,000
3. Russia .....	300	18	12,000,000
4. Italy .....	200	10	8,000,000
5. Austria .....	160	8	5,000,000
6. England .....	100	6	3,000,000
7. Belgium .....	100	3	2,000,000
8. Japan .....	80	5	1,500,000
9. Chili .....	29	3	700,000
10. Bulgaria .....	80	0	600,000
11. Greece .....	80	0	600,000
12. Spain .....	30	2	550,000
13. Brazil .....	18	3	500,000
14. United States .....	28	1	435,000
15. Denmark .....	20	1	300,000
16. Sweden .....	20	0	250,000
17. China .....	20	0	225,000
18. Roumania .....	14	0	200,000
19. Holland .....	12	0	150,000
20. Serbia .....	10	0	125,000
21. Norway .....	8	0	100,000
22. Turkey .....	8	0	90,000
23. Mexico .....	7	0	80,000
24. Argentina .....	6	0	75,000
25. Montenegro .....	4	0	40,000
Totals .....	2,125	115	\$86,520,000

#### PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Germany .....	\$2,500,000
2. France .....	2,500,000
3. Italy .....	1,000,000
4. Russia .....	100,000
Total public subscription .....	\$7,100,000
Total government expenditure .....	\$86,520,000
Grand total .....	\$93,620,000

#### VALUE TO NAVY OF SHOP EXPERIENCE.

In a letter dated Feb. 28, and addressed to the New York Times, ex-Secretary Meyer made an impressive statement to the American people of the needs of the Navy. As the purpose of the letter is to call, not the righteous, but the sinners, to repentance, it is not necessary to repeat it here, except the statement which follows concerning the value of shop experience. As to this Mr. Meyer says:

There is substantial agreement that the present organization of navy yards providing for a hull division and a machinery division is logical and sound. A question has been raised as to how far it is advisable to give seagoing officers responsibility for industrial work at the yards. In considering this question it is necessary to keep steadily in mind the ultimate object. That object is to maintain an efficient and effective force upon the sea. A battleship is in reality a large machine shop and is crowded with complex and intricate mechanical devices. Officers serving on board ship must operate the machinery, including auxiliaries of all kinds. Shop experience gives them familiarity with its construction and details, and enables them to act intelligently in maintaining it in good condition, and also to effect repairs. The practical experience on board ship offers opportunities for improvements in design. Vessels are expected to be as nearly self-sustaining as possible. In time of peace this is an economy in the cost of repairs, and is at the same time a good training for war. In time of war it is as essential for a ship to be able to keep the seas as it was in the days of Nelson.

Concrete cases may be cited to illustrate the value of shop training and mechanical knowledge. Just before the battle of Santiago the Oregon had damaged one of her 13-inch guns during a bombardment. She received a signal from the admiral that the damage could be repaired at Guantanamo, some miles to the eastward. The ordnance officer of the ship, who had had considerable shop experience, hearing of this signal, went to the captain and informed him that the damage to the gun was being repaired, would be finished that night, and there was no occasion for the ship to leave her station. In consequence, the orders were revoked. If the ordnance officer had not had this shop experience in all probability the Oregon would not have taken part in the battle of Santiago. Considering the part borne by the Oregon in the battle, and particularly her part in the pursuit and capture of the last ship of the Spanish fleet, who will measure in dollars and cents the value of this officer's shop training, or say how much less complete the Amer-

ican victory might have been had the Oregon been absent that day? It mattered little that we had many facilities at navy yards for the repair of this gun. The Oregon was engaged in the blockade of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, and it was important that the ship remain at her station.

In his official report of the battle of Santiago Captain Philip, who commanded the Texas, calls especial attention "to the efficiency of the two turret guns, due to the alterations recently made by Lieut. F. J. Haessler, of this ship."

During the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world the starboard high-pressure cylinder of the Kansas was found in bad condition. Repairs were imperative, but the fleet was scheduled to leave Colombo in three days. The fleet had remained intact for one year, had made its runs on schedule time, and any failure in this fine record would have been a keen disappointment to the country, as well as to the officers of the fleet. The starboard engine was compounded, and the Kansas left with the fleet on schedule time. How the repairs to the main engines were effected at sea on the run from Colombo to Suez, the Kansas taking part in the daily tactical exercises of the fleet, and how successfully the work was accomplished is told in an interesting article in the Naval Institute for September, 1909.

Seagoing officers have always had large responsibilities in industrial work at navy yards, with the exception of a period of ten months, from Feb. 1, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1909. After this experience the Department restored to seagoing officers the participation in industrial work at navy yards which formerly obtained, but with a more logical organization.

G. V. L. MEYER.

#### OBsolete BATTLESHIPS.

The old battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Oregon and Iowa will probably live to make the trip through the Panama Canal at the opening ceremonies. The Secretary of the Navy has frequently been urged to strike them from the Navy List, but on account of sentimental reasons they will probably be kept in the Navy until after the opening of the canal. It is argued by their critics that these vessels would be shot to pieces long before the enemy would come within the range of their old make of guns. It is estimated that the range of the guns in the ships of recent construction is about three miles greater than those in the old battleships. Then their speed would make them a great handicap to the entire fleet. If they were taken into an engagement they would reduce the speed of the entire fleet. They are even too slow for the second line of defense.

Although Navy officers are not inclined to discuss the subject because the Navy Department has not yet acted officially upon it, Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, has stated that "except for the sentiment attaching to the Oregon on account of her Spanish War record, and, to a less degree, perhaps, to the Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts, there seems to be no valid reason for continuing to carry them on the Navy List, a source of expense for maintenance and an asset of no value in time of war. Like the monitors of Sampson's fleet in the Spanish War, good ships in their day and none better for the purpose to which they were suited, they are no longer battleships, would not be used as such in time of war without inviting disaster, and would be better sold to some minor naval Power for a song or to the highest bidder as junk than to be continued in the Service, a constant object of expense and source of self-deception."

Another officer in discussing the subject at length said: "The U.S. Navy now has, either built or building, thirty-seven vessels officially styled 'battleships.' Battleship No. 38, the Pennsylvania, will soon be added to the list of those 'building,' bids for her construction having been opened on Feb. 18. We say 'officially styled' because there are 'battleships' and 'battleships,' and as 'one star differeth from another star in glory' so one battleship differs from another battleship in power and military value. Battleship No. 1 is the U.S.S. Indiana. She has two sister ships, the Massachusetts and the better known Oregon. The construction of these vessels was authorized by Congress on June 30, 1890, in the section of the Naval Appropriation Act of that date providing for three seagoing coast-line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 8,500 tons, with a coal endurance of about 5,000 knots, and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, to cost, exclusive of armament and premiums, not exceeding \$4,000,000. The average contract price for the three vessels, exclusive of armor and armament, was \$3,116,270, and the average total cost as completed and delivered was \$6,201,841, including speed premiums, armor, armament and equipment. Their displacement tonnage is 10,288 and their coal capacity about 1,450 tons, giving them a steaming radius of substantially 5,000 sea miles, as provided in the act.

"Battleship No. 38, the Pennsylvania, was authorized by the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, providing for one first class battleship, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,425,000. Of the bids for the construction of this vessel, opened on Feb. 18, the highest was \$7,396,000 and the lowest \$7,235,000. It may be assumed that the cost of the vessel, exclusive of armor and armament, will be about \$7,400,000, and that her armor and armament will cost about \$6,360,000, making the total cost \$13,760,000. Her designed displacement tonnage is 31,000, fuel capacity 2,300 tons of oil, and estimated steaming radius 8,000 sea miles.

"Comparing the Oregon and the Pennsylvania we see two vessels, both called battleships; each, for its period, carrying the heaviest armor and the most powerful armament; having the highest practicable speed for vessels of its class; and being, in general, the very best possible in battleship design and construction. Yet mark the comparison:

Vessel.	Date.	Displacement.	Steaming Radius.	Speed.	Total cost.
Oregon .....	1890	10,288	5,000 miles	15.5	\$6,201,841
Pennsylvania .....	1912	31,000	8,000 miles	21	13,760,000

"Considered solely as ships, without regard to their fighting and defensive power, they can hardly be classified together. The following comparison of battery power shows a still greater difference:

Vessel.	Main battery.	Muzzle energy of one broadside discharge.
Oregon .....	4 13", 8" guns	157,124 foot tons.
Pennsylvania .....	12 14" guns	789,244 foot tons.

"The muzzle energy of one broadside from the Oregon's battery is sufficient to lift a weight equivalent to her



displacement fifteen feet; the corresponding figure for the Pennsylvania is more than twenty-five feet.

"Damage to the enemy is not done at the muzzles of the guns, but at battle ranges. Comparing the penetrative energy of the guns of the Oregon and of the Pennsylvania at a range of 12,000 yards, we find that the 14-inch guns of the latter have twice the power of the 13-inch guns of the Oregon, and, as there are three times as many of them, the power of the ship is six times that of the Oregon in this respect. The Oregon's 8-inch guns are useless at such a range.

"In defensive qualities there would seem, at first glance, to be less disparity between the two vessels. The Oregon has heavier armor at her water line than has the Pennsylvania, having eighteen inches as against thirteen inches, but the former is Harveyized, while the latter is of the higher quality, face hardened, Krupp type. At equal ranges and against the same guns the two ships might be considered as being about equally protected, but in a duel between the two vessels the Pennsylvania could riddle the Oregon at a range at which the latter's 13-inch projectiles would fall harmless from the Pennsylvania's armored sides. The comparison is still more favorable to the Pennsylvania if we consider her superior distribution of armor, its greater extent and the manifestly superior interior protection afforded by the special treated steel used for protective decks and splinter bulkheads.

"In view of these comparisons the 'battleships' of the Oregon class are regarded by the Navy Department as 'second line' ships at best. The real question is why they are considered as battleships at all. Why are they not declared obsolete, stricken from the Navy List and sold?

"In addition to the three Oregons there are the Iowa, twenty years old; Kearsarge and Kentucky, seventeen years old; Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin, nearly seventeen years old; all of which, though somewhat larger than the Oregon, are no more than equal to her in battery power and protection, and, for modern long range fighting, are even inferior.

"When we say, as we shall soon, that we have 'thirty-eight battleships built or building' we delude ourselves, since here are at least nine that are not battleships in the modern meaning of the word, and there are others, not enumerated, whose claim to the title is doubtful; in fact, it is to be questioned whether any of the so-called pre-Dreadnoughts should be included in reckoning our battleship strength. If this rule be applied our 'thirty-eight built and building' dwindles to thirteen, of which five are 'building.'

"The British navy list of 1912 shows sixty-three battleships, of which ten are 'building.' With the single exception of the Renown, launched in 1895, and which carries a relatively light battery, the oldest vessels are nine of the Majestic class, launched in 1896-7. These vessels are comparable in battery power and speed with our Maine class (three vessels), though exceeding them by 2,600 tons in displacement. Sir John Fisher had no doubts regarding the obsolescence of the older battleships, and acted on his convictions. Neither has our Navy Department, under the administration of its present head, any doubts, and it would doubtless act with as little hesitation on its convictions but for the fact that neither Congress as a body nor the people at large seem to grasp the fact that an obsolete battleship is a liability rather than a military asset."

In the debate on the Navy bill in the House the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Bates: I desire to use only a few of those minutes. The four battleships which the Secretary states will be over twenty years old next year, and will have to be withdrawn as fighting units at all, except in the direst extremity and necessity, are comparatively small ships when compared with those that we are now authorizing. I believe that the two battleships which are authorized in the bill this year will be able to take the place of the four which will be retired before those can be built which we are authorizing, because it takes from thirty to thirty-six months to build a battleship after it is authorized.

Mr. Cline: The gentleman says that next year we are going to retire the Indiana, the Oregon, the Massachusetts, and the Iowa.

Mr. Bates: Yes.

Mr. Cline: I would like to know for what reason. Is it because of the defectiveness of the construction of those vessels or because the equipment is not up to date?

Mr. Bates: Both. They are too small and too slow. They have no capacity for the big guns that are needed to-day to cope with the big guns of other nations, and because in a hundred respects they are out of date.

Mr. Cline: I would like to ask the gentleman if all of those vessels are not equipped with 12-inch guns?

Mr. Bates: They are equipped with only two each. The Massachusetts has two or four of the large guns. Their guns are mostly small. The ships that we are building to-day have 12, 13½, and 14-inch guns.

Mr. Cline: I would ask if not recently expended on one of those vessels over \$600,000 to equip it with up-to-date equipment?

Mr. Bates: Oh, no; they are not heavy enough.

One of the vessels named, the Indiana, has been eighteen years in commission, as we recently stated; two of them seventeen years, and the Iowa sixteen years. The Iowa has four 12-inch guns. The other three vessels are armed with 13-inch guns, the largest guns on any vessel of the Navy now in commission.

#### THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

We receive the following from an officer of the Army who lived in Mexico for over six years in the beginning of the old Diaz régime and who has since kept in close touch with affairs along the border:

Any change in Mexico was to be welcomed, as there can be no doubt that Madero was not the man to handle affairs, owing to his lack of firmness, perhaps a lack of a bit of brutality; anyway, he is a conspicuous failure as a builder up, however successful as a tearer down. Somewhere the "man of the hour" is lying perdu, probably still unconscious of his high fate; but until that man "finds himself," and through riots, plots and treacheries indigenous to the soil comes to supreme control, there will be the menace of the border to keep us in uncertainty. Just now there is a lull. We wait with troops in leash, while little great men strive to pull each other down and so gain the power to kill, plunder and ravage in a little larger zone. Some little great man will enlarge his zone of desolated region faster than others, and so gradually grasp supreme power, and so order and law as interpreted by a dictator will be again extended over a ruined, wrecked, cowed land and people.

If this inevitable progress of an ignorant, revolution smitten people toward the needed and inevitable "man on horseback" does not take too long there will be no intervention; but if the many little great men take too long a time to decide who is "cock of the walk" then we will go over the border to make painful marches through fever-smitten regions, arid wastes, noxious jungles and wild mountain ranges, chasing an elusive and ever-fleeing foe, adepts in guerrilla work, hovering on our flanks and rear, but never found in our front. We will spend treasure and valuable lives and only win the hatred of all classes in Mexico, but we will have taken up the

burden of a great republic dominating and protecting a lot of weaker ones.

#### CARRIER FOR SUBMARINES.

Schneider & Co., Creusot, France, have designed a new type of boat for the carriage of submarines and the first of her type, the Kangaroo, was recently completed by the Societe Anonyme des Chantiers de la Gironde, Bordeaux. It is described and illustrated in the Marine Review for February. The problem which the designers set themselves was the construction of a ship suitable for delivery to foreign navies, the submersible boat built at the Schneider yards, the shipping and unshipping of the submersible boat being carried out in any roadstead by the transport ship herself without any outside assistance, the transport being effected in condition of absolute safety from every point of view. They have solved the problem very cleverly, somewhat after the manner adopted by Lieutenant Commander Gorrings, of the Navy, in shipping and unshipping the obelisk brought from Egypt to New York in 1880 at the expense of W. K. Vanderbilt. The hull of the Kangaroo consists of three main parts, a central one, forming the hold, another aft and a third forward. The central portion is built in the shape of an ordinary type of floating dock and carries the submersible boat. The aft part of the ship is on similar lines to those followed in ship construction, and contains all the engines, the boilers, the coal bunkers, the men's quarters, galleys, etc. The forward part contains a tunnel or covered canal, which forms an extension of the dock portion or hold, and is closed by a movable stem; it also acts as a levelling caisson to put the ship on an even keel. A series of sluice valves and drain pumps serve to vary at will the draught of the vessel when shipping or unshipping.

The operation is a most simple one, and is carried out in three phases, as follows, for shipping a submersible boat: The required sluice valves are opened so as to cause the draught of the transport ship to increase by the stern, the stem rises out of the water, and the movable part of the stem (or door), closing the tunnel on the outside, is removed. This is done by unbolting the plates and the framework carrying the plates, the frames being divided for the purpose. When the stem is thus removed a two-leaved iron inner door, which closes the hold forward, is opened out toward the stem. This door forms a bulkhead for isolating the hold when the submersible is shipped. The ship is then allowed to increase her draught forward, water enters the inner dock, and the draught is so regulated as to allow the submersible to float through the tunnel. When in the compartment amidships it is placed over the keel line blocks and shored up.

The water is then pumped out of the forward ballast tanks, the stem rises out of the water, and the movable part is put in place again. The next operation, after closing the inner door, consists in pumping the water out of the dock, which then forms a drydock of the usual type; and when the ship is placed on an even keel by means of the water tanks aft and forward, she is ready to start on her journey. The operations are carried out in the reverse order, and quite as easily, for unshipping a submersible boat on arrival at her destination.

#### MARCHING OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Troops of the National Guard that complained of the marching they had to do in the Massachusetts and Manassas maneuvers in 1909 and 1904, respectively, would appreciate what the European soldier has to do in field practice if they would read the searching analysis of the differences between the French and the German soldiers by Capt. W. L. O. Twiss, of the British army, who recently addressed the United Service Institution of India on that subject, his paper appearing in the January Journal of that body. Captain Twiss, who has attended continental maneuvers for a number of years, says that large bodies of troops in the German maneuvers march from twenty-five to thirty miles a day, besides fighting several hours. He has known a Bavarian division to march for nearly twenty-five miles and then to fight for three hours, while after the fighting part of the troops had to march five or six miles to reach their billets. They started at 2 a.m., were engaged from 1 to 4 p.m., and some of the troops did not get into quarters until 7 p.m. No stragglers were to be seen.

"If anything, the French are even better marchers than the Germans. They are certainly faster, although the Germans claim more endurance and stamina for their own men." In 1910 a division marched forty-eight miles in two days at the grand maneuvers. In the fighting in Morocco in 1908 a small column marched forty-two miles in twenty-two hours, during eight of which a fight was in progress; another column marched thirty-seven miles in nineteen hours, including a two-hours' halt, the capture of a hostile camp and a long running fight; all this on country roads or across country, and under a hot sun. "I have often, when attached to Chasseurs Alpins on maneuvers, seen these magnificent troops and the Chasseurs a pied ending up a long day by marching the last couple of miles into billets at over four miles per hour."

The British officer said he had found a wide gulf between the German officers and the enlisted men. Until quite recently it was an unheard of thing for officers to play any game with their men, to join in any of their amusements. Even now it is discouraged by almost all the senior officers. In North China during the Boxer troubles in 1900-01 Captain Twiss played much football with the German men, but only one German officer could be induced to play, and when the story is told now of that single officer German officers listen with evidences of incredulity. The German officer is thoroughly educated and joins his regiment better educated than the young British officer. After that, however, he is condemned to the monotonous life of a subaltern in routine regimental life for a period of from fifteen to twenty years. He has none of the opportunities of varied service all over the world enjoyed by the British officers. The older German officers nowadays frequent restaurants too much, instead of going in for sports. In this respect the younger officers show a marked improvement with their love for skiing, swimming, skating, etc. The senior captains in the German army, Captain Twiss believes, are perhaps the worst officers in the German army; they are around forty-five or fifty years of age and have little hope of promotion, so they settle down into a commonplace existence, quite different from that of the older officers, the colonels, generals and staff officers, who are as a rule keen and ambitious soldiers.

To the British essayist the French officer is in general more intelligent than the German, "for he has to lead his men, and not to drive them; this keeps his brain more active." He is very hard-worked and has little

time for recreation; he does not incline to stoutness quite as much as the German officer, but he is not physically as fit or active as the British officer. The chief weaknesses of the French corps of officers are two: the dual origin, more than half having passed through the ranks and those coming from the cadet schools occupying the best positions and thus causing jealousy and discord, and, second, the tendency to politics due to the French being natural politicians, while the German officers keep out of politics. The French non-com. officer is very intelligent and ambitious, having high hopes of obtaining a commission. The adjutant, or warrant officer, is the link between the officers and the non-coms., and is a very useful person. On the whole the French non-com. has less influence over his men than the German. The French troops are not given to scrupulosity in dress, according to Captain Twiss, and their slouchiness might give the impression that they lacked military skill until seen at work in field practice, where they show their true qualities. This statement hardly accords with the remark a few lines further on that "the French soldier is fond of showing off." Smartness in dress might be imagined to be one of the best ways for the military man to show off. In the test of a great war, the essayist believes, the odds would favor the Germans, largely because the German population is so much larger than the French that the former army can pick and choose its men, while the French must take what they can get, even being compelled to enlist scoundrels of known vicious antecedents, these latter generally being assigned to the disciplinary corps.

#### ENLISTMENT IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Wyncote, Pa., March 3, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Some years ago, while in Southern Spain, I found a little book in a second-hand store in Cadiz, entitled (translated) "Ancient Names of the Streets and Plaza of Cadiz: their origins, their changes, notable events occurred in them, idea of the ancient local customs. By an individual of the Spanish Academy of Archaeology." Cadiz, 1857.

Among the notable events that occurred in them is one that probably may interest some of your readers; and that is, the way crews were enlisted there for voyages to the Indies nearly four hundred years ago—so different from the brutal press-gang methods of England. I quote (translated):

"To Cadiz came many people of bad lives, especially at the times of the arrival or departure of the galleons or fleets from or to the Indies . . . . . Jorge Bruin in his book, *Urbium Præcipuarum mundi theatrum* (1564), says the following:

"When the galleys are departing every year for the Indies, there is a way, very excellent and graceful, of enlisting people, among the healthy and strong rabble and vagabonds, who wish to enter a servitude for a year. "A pavilion is placed in the public plaza (it must be the Corredera), and a table decently covered with a tapestry. On a chair may be seated a constable of court. On the table there are dice and cards, and those who wish to play to chance, play for their liberty or four ducats (ducats of eleven reales value). To this game come the knaves two by two. He who wins goes free, and with the money, and the other is carried to the galleys. Thus they play away their liberty with laughter and contentment."

THOMAS H. STREETS,  
Med. Dir., U.S.N., retired.

#### ARGUMENT FOR THE MILITIA PAY BILL.

Following are some of the points made by Major Gen. Edward C. Young, chairman of the executive committee, National Guard Association, in an answer to Mr. Slayden's minority report on the Pay bill:

"The percentages of Army pay requested by the National Guard were based upon a fair consideration for the service rendered. With the demands of their regular vocations it is possible for them to give limited time only, and, therefore, they will neither demand nor expect more than limited pay for this time. National Guardsmen do not desire to be professional soldiers, nor to give up their civil employment. They are willing and desirous of training themselves in time of peace so that they may effectively defend their government in time of war. They have reached the limit of what they can afford to do voluntarily and still find themselves short of the required efficiency. They had no other object or motive in view than to improve their efficiency when they proposed this legislation. Their political influence will be measured by their good sense and discretion. The success of their legislation will depend upon its merit.

"The National Guard have promoted this bill because they understand from practical experience the difficulties of developing an efficient military organization. As patriotic citizens, interested in the welfare and safety of their country, realizing its military weakness, they consider it not only their right, but their duty, to place before members of Congress our defects and to urge upon them the remedies which they believe necessary to cure these defects.

"The Minority Report is not only a grave reflection upon the National Guard, but also upon the courage and integrity of members of Congress. Does the writer of this report think that the members of Congress are going to vote for what they do not believe right because some few National Guardsmen in their districts have urged them to do so? To assume, as the report does, that 100,000 men, no matter how well organized, will be able to force upon the country unjust laws and burdensome taxations against the will of 18,000,000 citizens, is passing from the absurd into the realm of the ridiculous. Congress and the people would speedily rebuke any such attempt. Neither the state nor the National Guard desires to increase the number of organizations, nor to increase the strength of these organizations more than is necessary for their efficiency.

"We know from experience that military service does not appeal to the average citizen. It requires a greater sacrifice of time and energy than most are willing to give. It involves also the danger of loss of business positions when the Guard is called into the service of the state or the United States. The number of men who are willing to volunteer for military service under the most favorable conditions is comparatively small, and it would be much smaller were it not for the influence of the National Guard. The bill itself could not operate automatically to increase the number of organizations. It would undoubtedly have a tendency to increase the number of enlisted men. This increase would necessarily be confined to corporals and privates. Whether an at-



tempt was made to increase the Organized Militia through their own ambition, or whether such an increase came about naturally through the operation of this bill, it is absolutely within the authority of Congress to place such limitation as may be deemed desirable. The National Guard has no objection to this, provided it is not placed so low as to deprive the Government of an adequate military defense.

"The fact that our National Guard, as a whole, is now considerably below the prescribed minimum, is sufficient evidence in itself that something should be done to stimulate enlistments. It is essential to the efficiency of the National Guard that the strength of its organizations be maintained at least at the minimum.

"In the opinion of the writer we ought to have efficient National Guard organizations of seventy-five per cent. of war strength. A reserve system could be put into effect which would supply trained men for the other twenty-five per cent., giving us a war organization of practically 100 per cent. efficiency.

"The suggestion is made in the Minority Report that it would be better to increase the Regular Army. It must be borne in mind, however, that to provide an adequate defense requires numbers as well as efficiency. A Regular Army, no matter how efficient, could not meet the requirements with less than 250,000 to 300,000 men. The Army itself does not favor such a plan, but clearly recognizes that the development of an efficient Organized Militia in connection with the Regular Army of moderate size in the most economical and practicable plan. The War Department, after careful observation for several years, have approved of the adoption of the Organized Militia as a fundamental part of our national defense. It would give us a military force capable of defending the honor and integrity of our country and at less expense than that now borne by any large civilized country of the world."

#### ARMY APPROPRIATION ACT.

The Army Appropriation bill received the signature of President Taft on March 2.

As agreed upon in conference March 1 and now a law the Army bill appropriates \$94,266,145.53 and also authorizes the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to contract for \$150,000 worth of automatic rifles. The Army bill last year carried \$89,608,712.98, while the Militia maneuver item of \$1,350,000, was appropriated for by a separate resolution. Appropriations in detail are given in a table below. The conference agreement rejects \$319,000 of the \$680,450.95 additions the Senate had put in the bill.

#### REJECTED AMENDMENTS.

Senate amendments rejected in conference include the following:

Proviso extending the words "Civil Service employees" in Sec. 4, Army Act of Aug. 24, 1912, to include all employees in the unclassified service under jurisdiction of War Department not accompanying troops in the field.

Authorizing subsistence for employees of harbor boat service.

Proviso making Ordnance Department appropriations available for payment of royalties.

To Transfer Pacific Branch of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to War Department.

Relieving Capt. Frank Parker from certain restrictions of the detached service law, to enable him to complete his tour at L'Ecole de Guerre, France.

Various Senate amendments were amended in conference before adoption, and without enumerating the conference changes in the items we give below all new legislation carried by the bill as adopted, whether it originated in House, in Senate or in conference:

#### NEW LEGISLATION THIS YEAR.

Under "Contingencies, Military Information Section, General Staff Corps," payment is authorized of "the actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred by military attachés abroad under orders from the Secretary of War."

Aviation pay thirty-five per cent. additional: Provided further, That from and after the passage and approval of this act the pay and allowances that are now or may be hereafter fixed by law for officers of the Regular Army shall be increased thirty-five per centum for such officers as are now or may be hereafter detailed by the Secretary of War on aviation duty: Provided, That this increase of pay and allowances shall be given to such officers only as are actual flyers of heavier than air craft, and while so detailed: Provided further, That no more than thirty officers shall be detailed to the aviation service: Provided further, That Par. 2 of Sec. 26 of an Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States," shall not limit the tour of detail to aviation duty of officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel: Provided further, That nothing in this provision shall be construed to increase the total number of officers now in the Regular Army.

Amending Detached Service Law.—Provided, That hereafter, in determining the eligibility, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, of troop, battery, or company officers for detail as officers of the various staff corps and departments of the Army, except the General Staff Corps, with troops actually performed by any such officer prior to Dec. 15, 1912, as a regimental, battalion, or squadron staff officer, shall be deemed to have been duty with a battery, company, or troop: Provided further, That regimental, battalion, and squadron quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be required to perform the duties of officers of the Quartermaster Corps, including the receipting for any money or property pertaining to said corps, when no officer of the Quartermaster Corps is present for such duties, and act of Congress contained in the Army Appropriation Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, shall hereafter be construed so as to prevent competent authority from requiring any officers of the Army to act temporarily as quartermasters wherever there shall be no officers of the Quartermaster Corps and no regimental, battalion, or squadron quartermasters or commissaries present for such duty.

Provided, That hereafter no further appointments of pay clerks shall be made.

Increasing female Nurse Corps from 125 to 150.

That hereafter the number of majors in the J.A.G. Department shall be seven. [There are now six.] Provided, That this shall not be construed as to increase the total number of officers now in the Regular Army.

Making \$100,000 of mileage appropriations immediately available.

The superintendent of the Nurse Corps hereafter "shall receive such allowances of quarters, subsistence and medical care during illness as may be prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of War."

Permanent legislation as to pay checks.—Hereafter "Sec. 3620, R.S., as amended by Act of Feb. 27, 1877, shall not be construed as precluding officers of the Q.M. Corps from drawing checks in favor of the person or institution designated by endorsement made on his monthly pay account by any officer of the Army if the pay account has been deposited for payment on maturity in conformity with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided further, That payment by the United States of a check on the endorsement of the endorsee specified on the pay account shall

be a full acquittance for the amount due on the pay account."

For a Field Artillery target range.—Provided, That of the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the acquisition, by purchase or condemnation, of the necessary land for a suitable range for Field Artillery target practice, the land to be of such general character as to permit its use for the instruction of troops of other arms, to be located within the Eastern Military Division, and to be so situated as to present a high degree of availability for concentration of Field Artillery.

Seeds and implements are authorized to be furnished for raising of forage on military reservations in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

Camp Perry rifle shooting.—Appropriating \$25,000 for participation in the international rifle shooting competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September, 1913, authorizing loan of ordnance equipment and providing that the rifles and equipment of the visiting riflemen be admitted under bond, and that the ammunition and personal effects of such riflemen be admitted to the United States without the imposition of duty.

Subsistence of West Point cadets at inauguration is provided for.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for polo ponies except for West Point Military Academy, and such ponies shall not be used at any other place.

Barracks and Quarters.—Provided, That no part of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel or quarters to officers or enlisted men: Provided further, That the number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Q.M. Corps, shall be limited to the actual requirements of the Service, and that no employee therein shall receive a salary of more than \$150 per month, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War: Provided, That of this appropriation the sum of \$150,000 shall be spent for the construction of the necessary officers' quarters and other buildings required at the remount depot, Front Royal, Va.

Fort Sam Houston Chapel.—Provided, That not to exceed \$1,300 of this sum, to be made immediately available, may be used for the payment of existing indebtedness on the chapel building at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which was incurred subsequent to March 3, 1911, for placing this chapel in condition for temporary use for recreation purposes by enlisted men of the maneuver division then encamped at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Under "Transportation" the clause appropriating for transportation of persons on discharge from the U.S. Military Prison is amended by the following: "or from any place in which they have been held under a sentence of dishonorable discharge and confinement for more than six months, or from the Government Hospital for the Insane after transfer thereto from such prison or place to their home (or elsewhere as they may elect)."

Payment of \$1,500 to the town of Winthrop, Mass., on account of sidewalk at Fort Banks is authorized; also the sale of timber in Fort Canby Military Reserve and use of proceeds for road construction.

The Alaskan roads appropriation carries a proviso that not to exceed \$55,000 of this amount may be used by the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska for the protection of the Signal Corps building and terminal grounds of the Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System.

Leasing storage accommodations.—The heads of the several executive departments are authorized to enter into contracts for the lease, for periods of not exceeding six years, of modern fireproof storage accommodations within the District of Columbia for their respective departments, at rates per square foot of available floor space not exceeding twenty-five cents, payable from appropriations that Congress may from time to time make for rent of buildings for their respective departments.

Limitation of price of powder.—No part of any sum in this act appropriated shall be expended in the purchase of ordnance powder at a price in excess of fifty-three cents per pound or for small-arms powder at a price in excess of sixty-five cents per pound.

Automatic machine rifles.—Authority is hereby conferred upon the Secretary of War, in his opinion it be for the best interest of the service to contract for the construction of automatic machine rifles and their appurtenances to the extent of not exceeding \$150,000, prior to June 30, 1914.

The Secretary of War, in his discretion, may loan or grant for use at Chattanooga and Chickamauga Park, during the year 1913, the temporary use of tents and other camp equipment belonging to the United States to any organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Confederate Veterans, provided that no cost or expense shall accrue to the United States on account of said loan or temporary use of said tents, equipment, etc.

#### NEW LAW AS TO COURTS-MARTIAL.

On and after July 1, 1913, courts-martial shall be of three kinds, namely: First, general courts-martial; second, special courts-martial; and third, summary courts-martial.

General courts-martial may consist of any number of officers from five to thirteen, inclusive.

Special courts-martial may consist of any number of officers from three to five, inclusive.

Summary courts-martial shall consist of one officer.

The President of the United States, the commanding officer of a territorial division or department, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the commanding officer of an army, a field army, an army corps, a division, or a separate brigade, and when empowered by the President, the commanding officer of any district or of any force or body of troops, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary; but when any person or persons to be tried, the court shall be appointed by superior authority. Any officer shall be eligible to sit as a member of such court when he is the accuser or a witness for the prosecution.

The commanding officer of a district, garrison, fort, camp, or other place where troops are on duty, and the commanding officer of a brigade, regiment, detached battalion, or other detached command, may appoint special courts-martial for his command; but such special courts-martial may in any case be appointed by superior authority when by the latter deemed desirable, and no officer shall be eligible to sit as a member of such court when he is the accuser or a witness for the prosecution.

The commanding officer of a garrison, fort, camp, or other place where troops are on duty, and the commanding officer of a regiment, detached battalion, detached company or other detachment may appoint summary courts-martial for his command; but such summary courts-martial may in any case be appointed by superior authority when by the latter deemed desirable. That when but one officer is present with a command he shall be the summary court-martial of that command and shall hear and determine cases brought before him.

General courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law for any crime or offense made punishable by the Articles of War and any other person who by statute or by the law of war is subject to trial by military tribunals: Provided, That no officer shall be brought to trial before a general court-martial appointed by the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

Special courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law, except an officer, for any crime or offense not capital made punishable by the Articles of War: Provided, That the President may by regulations, which he may modify from time to time, except from the jurisdiction of special courts-martial any class or classes of persons subject to military law.

Summary courts-martial shall have power to adjudge punishment not to exceed confinement at hard labor for six months or forfeiture of six months' pay, or both, and in addition thereto reduction to the ranks in the cases of non-commissioned officers, and reduction in classification in the cases of first class privates.

Summary courts-martial shall have power to try any soldier, except one who is holding the privileges of a certificate of eligibility to promotion, for any crime or offense not capital made punishable by the Articles of War: Provided, That non-commissioned officers shall not, if they object thereto, be brought to trial before a summary court-martial without the authority of the officer competent to bring them to trial before a general court-martial.

Summary courts-martial shall have power to adjudge punishment not to exceed confinement at hard labor for three

months or forfeiture of three months' pay, or both, and in addition thereto reduction to the ranks in the cases of non-commissioned officers and reduction in classification in the cases of first class privates: Provided, That when the summary court officer is also the commanding officer no sentence of such summary court-martial adjudging confinement at hard labor or forfeiture of pay, or both, for a period in excess of one month shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by superior authority.

Articles 72, 73, 75, 81, 82 and 83 of Sec. 1342 of the Revised Statutes; the first section of an Act entitled "An Act to promote the administration of justice in the Army," approved Oct. 1, 1890, as amended by the first section of an Act approved June 18, 1898 (30 Statutes, 483, 484), are hereby repealed, but courts-martial duly and regularly convened in orders issued prior to the date when this act takes effect and in existence on that date, under Articles of War hereby repealed, may continue as legal courts for the trial of cases referred to them prior to that date with the same effect as if this act had not been passed: Provided, That prior to July 1, 1913, the President may, when deemed by him necessary, empower any officer competent under the terms of this act to appoint the general courts-martial which it authorizes, to appoint general courts-martial authorized by existing law.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL.

	Appropriation for 1913	Appropriation for 1914
Contingencies of the Army...	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Army War College .....	9,000.00	9,000.00
Contingencies, military information .....	10,000.00	10,000.00
United States Service Schools, Contingencies, headquarters of military divisions and departments .....	30,000.00	30,350.00
Coast Artillery School .....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Signal Service of the Army...	28,000.00	28,000.00
Washington-Alaska military cable .....	375,000.00	375,000.00
Annunciator buzzer systems .....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total pay, etc., of the Army...	10,000.00	4,000.00
Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia .....	44,059,311.18	47,687,554.15
Equipment of Militia Coast Artillery .....	*1,350,000.00	350,000.00
Camp Perry Rifle Shooting Competition .....		185,000.00
Subsistence of the Army .....		25,000.00
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department .....	8,797,080.42	9,098,517.00
Equipment of officers' schools, military posts .....	7,557,773.00	7,652,648.00
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department .....	6,000.00	5,700.00
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc. ....	1,886,000.00	1,960,000.00
Barracks and quarters .....	300,000.00	325,240.00
Military post exchanges .....	1,700,000.00	2,073,680.00
Transportation of the Army and its supplies .....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage .....	10,850,000.00	10,555,555.00
Water and sewers at military posts .....	925,350.00	642,597.00
Repairs, roads, etc., Alaska...	1,702,595.00	1,534,412.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands .....	125,000.00	155,000.00
Clothing and camp and garrison equipment .....	500,000.00	500,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals .....	5,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards, Shooting galleries and ranges, Maintenance Army War College .....	450,000.00	450,000.00
Rent of buildings, Quartermaster's Department .....	10,000.00	9,700.00
Claims for damages to and loss of private property...	93,336.00	54,857.00
Medical and Hospital Department .....	10,700.00	10,700.00
Army Medical Museum and Library .....	49,587.00	49,587.00
Care of insane Filipino soldiers, Care of insane soldiers, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Engineer depots .....	32,616.00	1,652.43
Engineer School, Washington, D.C. ....	700,000.00	750,000.00
Engineer equipment of troops, Civilian assistants to Engineer officers .....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands .....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Ordnance service .....	500.00	500.00
Ordnance stores—ammunition, Small-arms target practice...	30,000.00	30,000.00
Manufacture of arms .....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Ordnance stores and supplies, National trophy and medals for rifle contests .....	90,000.00	65,000.00
Automatic rifles .....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Field Artillery for Organized Militia .....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ammunition for Field Artillery for Organized Militia .....	300,113.30	300,000.00
	250,000.00	200,000.00
	800,000.00	750,000.00
	700,000.00	600,000.00
	700,000.00	700,000.00
	10,000.00	10,000.00
	150,000.00	115,000.00
	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
	100,000.00	500,000.00

\* Carried in separate bill last year.

Discretion of Secretary of War.

The total appropriation for 1914 is \$94,266,145.53, the Secretary of War being authorized in addition to contract for \$150,000 worth of automatic rifles. The total appropriation in the Army bill for 1913 was \$89,608,712.98, with an additional appropriation of \$1,350,000 for maneuvers appropriated in a separate bill.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was passed by the Senate on Feb. 28 and came from conference March 2, was approved by the President March 4, carrying the following items of new legislation:

Provided, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reassemble the court-martial, or as many members thereof as practicable, not less than the minimum prescribed by law, which on Aug. 16, 1911, tried Ralph I. Sasse, Ellicott H. Freeland, Tattnell D. Simkins, and James D. Christian, cadets of the Corps of Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., for having violated on Aug. 4, 1911, Par. 132 of the former regulations of the said Academy, and sentenced them to be dismissed from the service and to re-submit the case of any one or more of said cadets upon his or their applications to said court for reconsideration of the sentence; and upon such reconsideration the court is authorized to construe said paragraph as not necessarily requiring a sentence of dismissal, but as permitting a lesser punishment, as provided in Par. 142 of the current regulations approved June 15, 1911, and to modify the sentence accordingly: And provided further, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to carry such modified sentence or sentences into effect, notwithstanding the prior dismissal of said cadets, by reinstating them in accordance with the terms and conditions of the modified sentence as approved by the President: Provided further, That any cadet or cadets reinstated under the provisions of this act shall be additional to those otherwise authorized by law; and the Senate agree to the same.

For completion of East Academic Building, to be immediately available and to remain so until completion, \$95,500, \$25,000 of this amount to be available for furnishings and fittings to equip this new building for the purposes for which erected.

For construction of a building for instruction purposes for the military post at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., heretofore provided for in the Act for support of the Army, approved Aug. 24, 1912, \$5,000; and there is hereby continued available for the construction and completion of this building the



amount which was appropriated therefor by the terms of the act mentioned.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint William W. Prude, late a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, to the position of second lieutenant of Infantry in the Army, and to place him upon the retired list with the pay of a retired second lieutenant of Infantry.

To permit John C. Scholtz, a citizen of Venezuela, to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy.

The following amendment offered by Mr. Root and adopted in the Senate, went out in conference:

Provided, That hereafter whenever all vacancies at the Military Academy shall not have been filled as a result of the regular annual entrance examinations the remaining vacancies shall be filled by admission from the list of alternates from the respective states in which the vacancies occur, selected in their order of merit established at such entrance examinations. The admissions thus made shall be credited to the United States at large and shall not interfere with or affect in any manner whatsoever any appointment authorized by existing law: Provided, That whenever, by the operation of this or any other law, the Corps of Cadets exceeds its authorized maximum strength as now provided by law the admission of alternates as prescribed in this act shall cease until such time as the Corps of Cadets may be reduced below its present authorized strength.

(Other Congressional news appears on pages 834 and 835.)

An important letter has been sent out by Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, to adjutants general of the National Guard, calling attention to the fact that in many instances commands are not organized with the complete number of units required by law. The letter points out that steps must be taken to meet the discrepancies, and it is suggested that unless additional units can be organized, some organizations be disbanded, and their units transferred to complete regiments to their full quota. The proposition will prove a very difficult one to handle, and in the opinion of officers well versed in National Guard affairs cannot be complied with. One of the best informed officers of the National Guard, in speaking of the matter, said: "It seems impossible for the average officer of the Army to realize the vast difference of maintaining organizations in the Army and the National Guard. When the Army needs recruits for any particular company or regiment they are secured on the asking. In the National Guard, however, recruits are not secured from recruiting officers, but solely by the individual efforts of men already in the service, who seek recruits among their friends. At the best it is very hard work to keep the different units of a command up to the required strength, and it is extremely difficult to organize new units. To disband, say, a ten-company regiment, in order to send its units to other commands to fill them up, would be a ruinous step, and would demoralize the force. In New York, for example, there are several regiments who lack either one or two companies. They are serviceable commands in every respect, and located in different cities. To disband any one of them would be most hurtful, and men would not care to serve in any organization other than the one they enlisted in, and in which they take a pride. A man belonging to a regiment in Manhattan, for example, would not want to be transferred to a regiment in Brooklyn, and vice versa. Despite the rosy view of many misinformed persons, and assertions made by persons for selfish interests, soldiering and social functions in the National Guard go hand in hand. Eliminate the social side and you will have no National Guard. The Guard and the Army cannot be run on the same plans, and there must be certain allowances made for the citizen soldiers. In time of War a ten-company regiment could organize two additional companies without any trouble, and in time of peace it makes no great difference whether it has ten, eleven or twelve companies. The Guard has made wonderful strides in drill and discipline, and generally speaking has been working along progressive lines to meet the new requirements. But there is a limitation when compared with the regular force, and this must not be lost sight of, and especially by the War Department."

In an article headed "An Iniquitous Proposal" the Republic of St. Louis says: "As a disseminator of misinformation about the Mexicans William C. Church, editor of the valued ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, promises well. He knows that the United States should intervene in Mexico. Because—

"The Mexican temperament yields only to superior force. The firm hand of Porfirio Diaz maintained peace in Mexico for thirty years. His bridling bayonets inspired fear, and that was the salvation of the country."

"This [the present trouble] will continue until the United States steps in and in the interests of humanity puts a stop to their quarrels for all time. That is the destiny of this country, I believe."

After an expenditure of considerable rhetoric in the denunciation of the talk about "bridling bayonets," etc., the Republic concludes: "To represent the gentle, easy-going, peace-loving Mexican, too apt to accept as a Man of Destiny any impressive individual who happens along, as an incorrigible brute who can only be subdued by the mailed hand and then to propose that the United States by a military despotism end 'quarrels' in Mexico 'for all time' is simply iniquitous. Except that his 'facts' are moonshine and his recommendations the counsels of brutality, Mr. Church speaks with the voice of an oracle in the hour of Mexico's need." It may perhaps somewhat assuage the agony of spirit suffered by our distinguished contemporary to learn that the language it quotes was never used at any time, or in any place, by the gentleman to whom it is credited. Nor does it correctly represent his opinions, which have been so fully set forth in these columns that there need be no misunderstanding of them. The misrepresentation is obvious to every reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The proposal that New York city should have a military police force was made on Feb. 28 by Thomas C. Wood, formerly U.S. Navy officer and foreman of the extraordinary grand jury which for several months heard graft evidence in the metropolis. In Mr. Wood's opinion the civil administration of the police has broken down utterly. His suggestion for a military police force was made before the Wagner investigating committee. He said that having been a naval officer he had a partiality for military organization, and he recalled that in Germany one is required to serve nine years as a soldier before being eligible to appointment as a policeman. Mr. Wood pointed out that the city charter puts the control of twelve thousand policemen in the hands of a civilian appointee of the Mayor, who, emerging from his business or profession, is "suddenly called upon to display the qualities of a commander of an army. This head of

the police force must be a good disciplinarian, an efficient organizer, a wise magistrate and practically the president of a large insurance company, for he handles the police pension fund." A military man of the type of Colonel Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, appealed to Mr. Wood as the ideal man for the position of police head. His salary should be at least \$25,000 per annum, and he should be permanently in control of the force. With a permanent superior over them, beyond the reach of political chicanery or corruption, the policemen would know they would have to do their duty. Mr. Wood favored a three-year course of instruction and training preparatory to taking up a policeman's duties, and the substitution of a police reserve for the present pension system. Mr. Wood advocated also the abolishment of the present police trial system and the adoption of the military summary court, composed of police officers for small delinquencies, and general courts of higher officers for serious offenses. The naval service of Mr. Wood continued from his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1866 to 1876, when he resigned with the rank of ensign. He was a naval lieutenant in the Spanish War from May to September, 1898. Mr. Wood's experience as a naval officer enabled him to speak intelligently and forcefully of the value of military training to the head of so large a police force as that of New York city, and it is not likely that the recommendations he made were lost upon the members of the committee.

The McClelland Cavalry Board has submitted two reports to the War Department; one covers the observations of the European trip and the other the recommendations for the reorganization and changes in cavalry. It is stated that the board is far from being a unit on the question of the best organization for the cavalry of the American Army. It is generally agreed by the members of the board that a regiment should be maintained at a strength of about a thousand men. It is understood that the board strongly recommends that more time should be spent in training horses and mounted service in general. Especial attention should be given to charges. The board, it is said, is practically unanimous in recommending the more systematic development of sword fencing, with schools of instruction for fencing at Forts Riley and Leavenworth. A number of radical changes are being urged by different members of the board, but so far no action has been taken on them. One of these provides for the abolishment of mounted bands for field service, maintaining them as post organizations, and providing regiments with buglers, as in the cavalry of other countries. It is understood that the membership of the board will be increased and ordered to Fort Huachuca to give its recommendations service tests.

A cable despatch to the N.Y. Tribune of March 1 tells us that "All Europe is burning again with war fever and planning the addition of immense sums to those already spent on arms and armament. The last two weeks particularly have seen a formidable débacle of public pessimism. As usual, all fingers are pointed at Germany, whence the announcement of a possible entente with England on the naval question comes simultaneously with news of impending tremendous increases in the army estimates. France and Belgium both see a direct menace to their boundaries in the proposed additions to the German land forces. Meanwhile England is resting content with her present naval superiority, but is wildly clamorous concerning the army, and more particularly regarding the proposed air fleet. Fantastic dreams of airship invasion constantly fill the newspapers. The War Office is experimenting with an automatic rifle, which, if it proves successful, will render the Lee-Enfield practically obsolete. One thousand are now being made for experimental purposes."

About the last official act of former Secretary of War Stimson was to authorize the simplification of the muster roll. When this work is completed not much more than the name of the document will remain. It will be in effect a descriptive list, although the muster roll is not abolished. It will be small enough to handle through a typewriting machine, and it is estimated that the change will reduce the amount of paper work to be done in connection with the roll about seventy-five per cent. Everything pertaining to pay and allowances which is found on the pay roll will be eliminated from the muster roll. The blanks for the place and by whom enlisted will be stricken out. The specification by whom and when last paid will be eliminated. All references to charges for ordnance and quartermaster stores will be taken out. The paper will be reduced to the minimum amount of work that will be required to keep a record of a soldier's movements and service.

It was due to the military and not to the police force of the District of Columbia that the roughs who climbed up on floats and frightened the horses of women during the woman suffrage parade in Washington, March 3, and otherwise interfered with them, were stopped. Just when the disorder was greatest and crowds completely blocked all progress of the women near the reviewing stand troops of the 15th U.S. Cavalry suddenly appeared, virtually brushed aside the mounted and foot police and took charge. In two lines the troop charged the crowds. Evidently realizing they would be ridden down, the mobs fought their way back. When they hesitated the cavalrymen, under the orders of their officers, did not hesitate. Their horses were driven into the throngs and whirled and wheeled until hooting men and women were forced to retreat. U.S. marines and National Guardsmen also helped protect the women.

The whole Greek nation has been thrown into a hysteria of joy by the surrender of the Turkish fortress of Janina, the key to the possession of the province of Epirus, with its garrison of 32,000 men, to the Greek army, after a defense which forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the Balkan war. Wild enthusiasm reigned in the streets of Athens on the announcement of the news. All the houses were decorated with flags and excited people thronged the thoroughfares singing the Greek national anthem, while joyous peals rang out from every church steeple in the capital.

A despatch from Washington March 6 reports that Major Thomas L. Rhodes, who was military aid and medical adviser to President Taft, had recommended that the present detachment of twelve officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps be cut in half. Further-

more, President Wilson probably will dispense with the presence of a uniformed aid in his travels about the country. The present system of a personal military staff at the White House was created by President Roosevelt and continued by President Taft.

A vague newspaper despatch from Manila on March 4 states that the town of Jolo has undergone incessant attack by the Moros the last two weeks. "Details of the operations," says the despatch, "are extremely difficult to obtain, as the censorship is most rigid. All letters sent by officers and men defending the town are subjected to the minutest scrutiny. That the fighting has been serious, however, is obvious from the fact of the arrival of a batch of thirty-two wounded Americans, seventeen suffering from serious injuries." We doubt that there was any such censorship as the despatch alleges, and certainly some of the details could have been ascertained from the wounded. The troops at Jolo, according to the latest official advices (Jan. 20, 1913), were headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, 8th U.S. Cavalry; Companies I and L, 8th U.S. Infantry, and the 31st Company of Philippine Scouts.

Members of the House Naval Committee left Washington March 6 for Key West, Guantanamo and the Panama Canal, to inspect navy yards along the east and west coasts, to acquire information concerning public works at the yards and to ascertain what may profitably be done in reorganization and improvement of yard management. On board the Mayflower were Chairman and Mrs. Padgett, Mr. and Mrs. Bathrick, Mr. and Mrs. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Theall, clerk of the committee, and William L. Padgett. On board the Sylph, Mr. and Mrs. Tribble and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon and daughter, Mr. Buchanan and R. O. Samson, assistant clerk to the committee. The tentative itinerary of the two ships is as follows: Guantanamo, March 11; Cristobal, March 14; Key West, March 24; Charleston, March 27, and Washington, March 30.

The Annual Sanitary Report for 1913 from the Naval Academy brings out the interesting fact that the diseases of the nutritive tract among midshipmen have been markedly reduced during the year 1912. This is ascribed largely to the continuance of the Naval Academy dairy, which affords a larger supply of better milk than was had in previous years. The report recommends the establishment of a suitable farm, which will give the cows a considerable range, and at the same time furnish the midshipmen with a greater variety of fresh, green vegetables. Copies of the comparative curves for gastrointestinal troubles before and since the establishment of the dairy were exhibited by the Bureau of Animal Industry at the Congress on Hygiene and Demography in Washington, D.C., and also at a pure food exhibit in New York, and attracted much attention and favorable comment.

It is understood that the new Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, will attend the spring target practice of the Atlantic Fleet. No definite announcement of this has been made, but it now seems practically settled that he will do so, unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise to prevent. This decision of the Secretary will prove most gratifying to the officers at the Department, who are anxious for Secretary Daniels to see the Navy in action at an early date. The spring practice will be held as early in April as possible. The fact that a number of the ships are doing duty in Mexican waters for the State Department complicates the situation considerably, and the spring practice may have to be postponed.

The fourth American peace congress is to be held at St. Louis May 1 to 3. The Jefferson Memorial, costing \$500,000, is to be dedicated April 30, which will be the 110th anniversary of the signing, at Paris, by Monroe and Livingston, of the treaty which secured to the United States the vast territory constituting the Louisiana Purchase, which extended from the west bank of the Mississippi River to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. President Woodrow Wilson, who will be the honorary president of the American Peace Society, as ex-President Taft has been during his term in the White House, has written that he expects to attend. Eighty peace societies have been invited to send delegates. The actual president of the congress will be Richard Bartholdt.

The Navy Department has decided to maintain hereafter the battleships Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Kearsarge and Kentucky in status of "in commission in ordinary," because of lack of sufficient officers and men to carry out military requirements for vessels in first reserve. These battleships will not be detached from the Reserve Fleet, and sufficient personnel will remain on board to care for them and prevent undue deterioration. They will not in any sense be dismantled, and the principal change in their status lies in the fact that hereafter the usual military drills and exercises will not be carried out by the limited personnel detailed exclusively for their upkeep.

A few weeks ago one of the technical papers published a statement that the Navy Department had offered a large reward for a device for protecting ships from bombs dropped by aeroplanes into the ship's smoke pipes. No such reward has been offered, or is in contemplation, but the Navy Department is having considerable difficulty to persuade its correspondents that such is the case.

The Boy Scouts of Washington, D.C., under the direction of Scout Master Lord Eustace Percy, Secretary of the British Embassy, have aroused the enthusiasm of the women on both sides of the female suffrage controversy by the quick-witted and energetic manner in which they acted for the protection of the women who took part in the suffrage parade in Washington March 3.

"The patriots who voted against the two-battleship program are suffering from acute optimism or chronic parsimony or both," says the New York Evening Sun. "Millions for 'pork,' but not one cent for defense," is the attitude of a statesman who values his office above his country."



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., promoted colonel from Feb. 19, 1913, vice Clark, retired, is a son of the late Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, class of 1861, U.S.M.A., and was born in New York July 26, 1862. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, and was assigned to duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. He entered the Ordnance Department as a first lieutenant in 1889. Colonel Babbitt, among other duties, took part in the rifle competitions of 1886 and 1887, served at Fort Monroe and as assistant at the Springfield Armory, Mass. He was ordnance inspector at the Standard Steel Works, Thurlow, Pa., in 1890; was assistant instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the U.S.M.A., from August, 1890, to August, 1896, and was assistant at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., from August, 1896, to September, 1898. He was subsequently an assistant at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, a member of the Ordnance Board, was in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, 1902-4, and was in command of the Manila Ordnance Depot and Chief Ordnance Officer, Philippines Division, from May, 1904, to September, 1906. He was later an assistant at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and was a member of the Ordnance Board and the Board of Engineers in New York city. He is at present on duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J. Colonel Babbitt is a grandson of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edwin Burr Babbitt, U.S.M.A., 1826, and grandson of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles McDougal, Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A.

Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., who will be retired from active service March 15, 1913, after more than forty-three years' service, was born in North Carolina March 28, 1852, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Artillery. He reached the grade of captain, 6th Artillery, in 1898; major, Artillery Corps, in 1901; lieutenant colonel, 1906; was detailed as military secretary in June, 1906, and was promoted colonel in 1907 and assigned to the 4th Field Artillery. During his early service he was on duty at Pacific coast fortifications, which included frontier duty at Sitka, Alaska, in 1874. During subsequent duties he took part in suppressing railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1877; was on frontier duty at Camp Harney, Ore., and in the Bannock campaign in 1878, and served at posts in California, Kansas, Rhode Island and was at West Point as senior instructor of Artillery from Aug. 31, 1892, to Aug. 31, 1897. He was commandant at Fort Mott, N.J., and Fort Delaware to March, 1898, and then joined his battery at Washington, D.C., and engaged in organizing it. He was in command of a battalion of Artillery in the Philippines from Sept. 14, 1898, to June 1, 1899, and took part in the battle of Manila, Feb. 10, 1899, and at San Pedro Macati, March 13. He was Chief of Divisional Artillery, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. He was subsequently, among other duties, acting Chief Signal Officer, Department of California, and assistant to the Inspector General, Department of California, June, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901. He was in command of a battalion of Field Artillery at Vancouver Barracks; was military secretary and Adjutant General, Department of Columbia; was in command of regiment at Vancouver Barracks and at Fort Russell, which was his last post of duty. He was to have retired upon his own application Sept. 30 last, but withdrew it. He is a son of Bvt. Major Gen. Alexander B. Dyer, U.S.A., class of 1837, U.S.M.A.

Lieut. Col. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who upon his own application was retired from active service March 1, 1913, was born in Virginia June 30, 1864, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, July 1. He was promoted second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, eighteen days later, and first lieutenant, 1st Artillery, Dec. 23, 1892. He was transferred to the 6th Artillery March 8, 1898, and from May 20 of that year to May 1, 1901, he served as a captain and major in the Volunteer Signal Corps. He was promoted captain in the Artillery Corps of the Army Feb. 2, 1901; major, Jan. 25, 1907, and lieutenant colonel, March 11, 1911. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1890. During his service Major Stevens served in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba, to July 8, 1898, being engaged in constructing advance telegraph lines when taken sick from yellow fever. He went to the Philippines in 1900, and his last post of duty was at Fort Moultrie, S.C.

Major James Baylies, 9th U.S. Inf., who upon his own application was retired from active service March 1, 1913, after thirty years' service, was born in Massachusetts March 3, 1863. He entered the Army as a private, Company B, 5th Infantry, Feb. 7, 1883, rising to the rank of sergeant in Company A, and he was appointed second lieutenant, 5th Infantry, Feb. 6, 1888. He was promoted first lieutenant, 18th Infantry, Jan. 30, 1895; was transferred to the 10th Infantry the following May; was promoted captain in March, 1899, and major, 9th Infantry, in 1911. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1891. Major Baylies was last on duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Col. Alexis R. Paxton, Inf., U.S.A., who was retired on March 3 under Sec. 1244, R.S., having reached the age of sixty-two years, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 15th U.S. Infantry, March 3, 1877. He served with that organization until Oct. 16, 1901, when he was promoted major, 13th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 24th Infantry, in June, 1908, and colonel of Infantry March 3, 1911. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1885.

Col. Edward E. Dravo, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list March 5, 1913, on account of disability incident to the Service. We reserve a further reference to his retirement for another week.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., promoted colonel from Feb. 20, 1913, vice Carbaugh, retired, was born in Indiana March 20, 1856. He is a son of the late Brig. Gen. William McK. Dunn, U.S.A., who was Judge Advocate General of the Army from 1875 until 1881. He entered the military service May 9, 1898, at which time he was appointed major, 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, also known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He served with that command in the Cuban campaign. In April, 1899, he was appointed a major and judge advocate of Volunteers, and was commissioned in the Army major and judge advocate Feb. 2, 1901. He was promoted lieutenant colonel Nov. 22, 1903. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was an attorney in Denver, Colo. He is at present Military Attaché at Rome, Italy.

The movement started by the national convention of women of the G.A.R. at Los Angeles, last September, for a home for soldiers' widows in Washington, D.C., was

endorsed by a unanimous vote by the Pennsylvania Society of Washington at a meeting held at the Pythian Temple in Washington, D.C., last week.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Agnes L. Wagner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mortimer Wagner, was married on March 4, 1913, to Lieut. Elmer Franklin Rice, 1st U.S. Inf. The Rev. John Calhoun performed the ceremony in the Mount Airy Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Edwin S. Mitchell, of Medfield, Mass., attended the bride as matron of honor, and Miss Marion Bergen, of Princeton, was the maid of honor. Lieuts. A. W. Chilton and Donald J. McLaughlin were best man, and Lieuts. P. J. Morrissey, A. W. Robins, J. G. Taylor and W. E. Morrison, U.S.A., all of West Point, were ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 508 East Sedgwick street, Mount Airy, Pa. After the wedding journey Lieut. and Mrs. Rice will live at West Point.

In addition to the facts we gave in our last issue, page 794, concerning the marriage of Miss Barbara Small, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry J. Small, of San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 18, 1913, to Lieut. Junnius Pierce, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., the following will be found of interest: The ring with which Lieutenant Pierce plighted his troth was the gift of his mother and was her own wedding ring. It is unique in that to all appearances it is the conventional wedding ring, but by touching an almost invisible spring it falls into two interlocked rings. On the inner face of one is inscribed the name of his father and of his mother with the date of their wedding, while the other bears the initials of Lieutenant Pierce and his bride and the date of their wedding. Another charming ride in the moonlight was from the chapel to the residence of Mr. Small, 2430 Broadway, where the wedding reception followed. Over six hundred invitations had been sent out and more than two hundred in San Francisco. For two hours a constant stream of friends came to offer congratulations. At the house the brilliant effect produced by the grouping of carnations, red tulips and quince blossoms was repeated. The bride's bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids fell to Miss Beth Hughson. It was the merriest of weddings, and dancing began immediately after the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce, who are spending their honeymoon in Southern California. Mr. Small is the general manager of the motor system of the entire Southern Pacific Railway Company, and his association with that corporation for the past quarter of a century makes him well known. His daughter has enjoyed a delightful popularity, and was showered with scores of beautiful and valuable gifts. Lieutenant Pierce unites the blood of the "Brahmins of New England" through his father, the late Junnius E. Pierce, and of the "Cavaliers of Virginia" through his mother, Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce, well known in Artillery circles. He entered the Service in 1908, and is at present on recruiting duty at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, where he and his bride will be at home after April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Clough of Sherbrooke, Canada, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carol Russell, to Lieut. Edwin Van Deusen, 10th U.S. Cav., U.S.A.

The wedding of Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., on duty at Bremerton, Wash., and Lieut. Jason McV. Austin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Warden, will take place in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bremerton, Wednesday, April 16, 1913.

The marriage of Miss Constance Jones to Lieut. Leroy P. Collins, 4th U.S. Field Art., was scheduled to take place at Cheyenne, Wyo., March 4, 1913. We hope to publish an account another week.

Col. George K. McGunagle, 1st U.S. Inf., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth McGunagle, and Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th U.S. Cav. The wedding day has not as yet been set.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Robertson, of Galveston, Texas, is announced to Mr. Ernest G. Diehl, a prominent young capitalist of Cincinnati, Ohio, which was made at an elegantly appointed luncheon given by Miss Jane Alvey Feb. 22. Miss Robertson is a relative of the late Major Archibald Butt, U.S.A., and grandniece of Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, of Waverly, Texas.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Ensign William D. Ford, U.S.N., at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., March 6, 1913. He was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1889, and entered the naval service as a midshipman May 10, 1907, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1911. During the period from July, 1911, to July, 1912, he was on duty on board of the U.S.S. Georgia, and from July to November, 1912, he was on sick leave of absence. He was admitted to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment Nov. 13, 1912, and was under treatment at that hospital at the time of his death. He was promoted to ensign March 7, 1912.

Mate Robert Robinson, U.S.N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., March 2, 1913, of pneumonia, after a two days' illness. He was born in Louisiana Feb. 24, 1836, and was seventy-seven years old. He resided with his family on Barney street, and is survived by a widow, a son and four daughters. Mate Robinson enlisted at Boston Nov. 10, 1857; was honorably discharged after his period of enlistment had expired; re-enlisted July 23, 1860, and was appointed mate Dec. 23, 1862. He continued in active service nearly thirty-four years after his appointment, having in all four years and one month sea duty and thirty-six years and four months shore and other duty. Serving during the Civil War on the Santee and Yankee, he was with Admiral Farragut in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and at New Orleans. After the war he served on the Nina, Monongahela and Fish Hawk. For several years Mate Robinson was at the Torpedo Station, and later at the Naval Training Station. He was retired for incapacity resulting from an incident of the Service Aug. 15, 1897. In 1908 Mate Robinson received from Congress a bronze medal, given to those participating in engagements who were deemed worthy of such commendation, in recognition of his service during the Civil War. This medal has on the front a raised figure of Monitor and Merrimack and the words "The Civil War—1861-1865." On the reverse is a representation of a foul anchor, surmounted by an American eagle, the inscription reading "U.S. Navy for Service."

Mr. Edward L. Pangburn, connected with the U.S. Engineer Corps since 1894, and chief clerk at the Seattle office since 1905, died Feb. 24, 1913, after a several weeks' illness at the home of his sister, Mrs. Alice

Hanson, 1015 Marion street, Seattle, Wash. Before entering the service of the Army Mr. Pangburn was engaged in steamboat service on the Columbia River and Puget Sound. He was born in San Francisco Feb. 24, 1866, and went North at an early age. He was appointed a clerk in the Engineer Corps of the Army in September, 1894. Two years later he was assigned to the Seattle office, serving there under Col. H. Taylor, Col. J. Miller, Gen. H. M. Chittenden, Major C. W. Kutz and Major J. B. Cavanaugh, U.S.A. May 1, 1905, he was rewarded with the appointment as chief clerk of the local office. His only survivor is his sister, Mrs. Hanson, with whom he made his home since the death of his wife two years ago. Mrs. Pangburn was Alida Caroline Livingston Woolsey, daughter of Richard Lansing Woolsey, who has many relatives and friends in the Army and Navy.

Mrs. L. T. Beck, mother of Lieut. (J.G.) William L. Beck, U.S.N., died Feb. 26, 1913.

Mrs. Mary J. G. Tawressey, mother of Naval Constr. J. G. Tawressey, U.S.N., died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1913.

Mr. Charles M. Nelly, only brother of Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th U.S. Inf., died at Parkersburg, W. Va., Feb. 26, 1913.

A correspondent writes: "The death of Edward L. Ellis, which occurred at Fort Niagara on Feb. 17, was pitifully sad, coming just as he was about to win the prize for which he gave his young life—his commission in the Army. He had served his three years' enlistment without being on sick report a day, and previous to his return was coaching in Washington for the examination, 'leading his class,' Professor Dowd said. The hard study day and night for a year undermined his health, and he fell a victim to acute tuberculosis when he came home to enlist in 'God's army.' His comrades in H Company guarded him tenderly and lovingly in the little post chapel until the 19th, when after a beautiful service conducted by Chaplain Wood they took him to Youngstown, where his father, Major W. E. Ellis, met him and took him to St. Louis. The Dean of Christ Church Cathedral read the commitment, and laid him to rest beside his great-great-grandfather, Gen. William Clark. The young bugler was as great a hero as his illustrious ancestor, for he died doing his duty, and endeavoring to realize his life's ambition."

Capt. John B. Metcalfe, father of Mrs. John B. Kaufman, wife of P.A. Surg. John B. Kaufman, U.S.N., died at San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1913.

Mrs. Harriet M. Blamer, wife of Comdr. De Witt Blamer, U.S.N., died at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1913.

Mr. Henry C. Howard, father of Mrs. Jennie Howard Mitchell, wife of Capt. Burton J. Mitchell, late U.S.A., died at Oakleigh, Youngstown, N.Y., Feb. 26.

Mr. Howard N. Thompson died at Scarborough, N.Y., March 4, 1913. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, widow of Major Henry G. Lyon, Pay Dept., U.S.A.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. Berkeley Thorne Merchant is visiting Mrs. E. F. Graham, of Fort Myer, Va.

Rear Admiral William W. Kimball, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimball were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on March 1.

Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Rear Admiral Charles T. Hutchins, U.S.N., entertained at bridge in Washington, D.C., on March 1.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Chief of Staff, was hostess at a luncheon of sixteen covers at her residence at Fort Myer, Va., March 1, in honor of Mrs. Stimson, wife of the former Secretary of War.

Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Lieutenant Henderson, U.S.N., was a member of the house party given by Representative and Mrs. Ira Copley over the inauguration at their R street residence, in Washington.

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire had as their guests for over the inauguration Mr. and Mrs. Yeager, of Chicago, and Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sladen, of West Point, N.Y.

Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy, and her fiancé, Lieut. Raymond C. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., were the honor guests at a dinner given by Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., in Washington, on March 1.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greely will remain at the Hotel Metropole, Rome, Italy, until April, when General Greely will represent the United States at the International Geographical Congress.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Caperton have returned to the Training Station at Newport, R.I., after a visit to Washington, D.C. He received the news of his confirmation as rear admiral on March 6, and raised his new flag on the Constellation March 7.

Col. Henry C. Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis have had as their guest for over the inauguration Mrs. Clarence T. Townsley, wife of Colonel Townsley, U.S.A. Mrs. Davis entertained at a bridge luncheon in honor of her house guest at her apartment at the Dresden, in Washington, on March 1.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, was hostess at a bridge party of four tables at her S street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 28. The prizes were "Alice Maynard" workbags, Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Major Robert E. L. Michie, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Weeks served at the tea table.

Former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer were hosts at a large and brilliant reception at their Scott Circle residence, in Washington, D.C., on Friday evening, Feb. 28, in honor of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps stationed at Washington, D.C., and at Annapolis, Md., and their families. The officers of the U.S.S. Dolphin acted as ushers and a section of the Marine Band played.

Before the New York Historical Society, on Tuesday evening, March 4, Mr. Edward Trenchard delivered a lecture on "The U.S. Navy in the War of 1812," illustrated by many lantern views, reproduced from rare prints and drawings of the period, including the declaration of war and a copy of Perry's famous despatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," the original being owned by the New York Historical Society. The lecturer first gave the causes of the war, and then followed by a story of each engagement in chronological order. There was a very large audience. Among those present we noticed Professor Johnson, of the University of the City of New York; Clarence Bowen, Loyall Farragut and a number of descendants of old time naval officers, including a goodly sprinkling of the ladies. The lecture was listened to with rapt attention, and was pronounced most interesting and instructive.



Capt. George E. Sage, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Sage left for Boston early this week. They will go later to Panama.

Chief Btsn. and Mrs. Frank Bresnan, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter at their home in Charleston, Wash., Feb. 17, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize, 12th U.S. Cav., at Fort Meade, S.D., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Feb. 25.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills were hosts at a dinner dance at Rauscher's, in Washington, D.C., on the night of March 4.

A son, John Roeliff Brinkerhoff, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. H. S. Brinkerhoff, jr., Signal Corps, U.S.A.

Gunner Theodore Cramp Wester and Mrs. Wester are staying at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn Heights, during the Arkansas' stay at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Gen. S. H. Lincoln, U.S.A., of New Haven, Conn., who is making a tour of the West, is at present with Capt. W. H. Richardson and family at Fort Miley, Cal.

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., has successfully passed the physical examination to which he was recently ordered. His condition does not warrant his immediate retirement.

Mrs. Aristides Moreno, wife of Lieutenant Moreno, 28th U.S. Inf., left New York Saturday, March 8, for Porto Rico. Her address will be care of Capt. John M. Field, Infantry Barracks, San Juan, P.R.

Governor Surzer, of New York, has been asked by Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, to support the canteen resolution pending in the New York Legislature, and thus aid in the enactment of legislation to restore the Army canteen.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Capt. W. H. Wilson, entertained at luncheon on Feb. 27 at Fort Strong, Mass. Her guests included Mrs. Carlos A. Gardiner, Mrs. W. B. Ferguson, of the Navy; Miss Miller, Miss Florence Miller and Mrs. E. O. Ferguson, of Boston.

Mrs. Alexander E. Williams, with her son, Master Elliot Williams, will make her home in Washington during the absence of Captain Williams on the border. Friends are rejoiced over the improved health of Mrs. Williams, who has spent the past month down South.

Capt. and Mrs. Young, Lieutenant Caldwell and Lieutenant Bates, of Canada, have left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for their own garrison at St. John's, P.Q. Their visit was one of especial pleasure to the 10th U.S. Cavalry, and they entered heartily into the celebration of General Washington's birthday.

The Misses Edna Caswell, of Derby Line, and Carol Clough, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Aplington at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Mrs. Aplington gave a dinner for them Sunday evening, Feb. 23, and Mrs. Lubin a tea on Monday afternoon, Feb. 24. At the "musical ride" Miss Clough, without previous rehearsal, substituted for Miss Rumbough and showed herself a very remarkable horsewoman, riding the course without a tangle.

John Tucker Metcalf, twenty years old, of Wickford, R.I., who has passed the examination for entrance to the U.S. Naval Academy, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Harold Metcalf, and was appointed a midshipman last July by the late Representative George H. Utter. He is a graduate of Brown, and was trained at the Wickford Grammar School and the Classical High School of Providence. He entered the Naval Preparatory School at Annapolis last spring.

The interesting article by Capt. F. M. Barber, U.S.N., retired, on "An Ancient Egyptian Mechanical Problem," has been reprinted in pamphlet form from "The Open Court" for December, 1912. Captain Barber, who is now at Florence, Italy, 15 Viale Principessa Margherita, discusses the text of Papyrus Anastasi I, written about 1300 B.C., and the only ancient Egyptian papyrus that has ever been found which makes even a remote reference to the apparatus used and methods employed in the installation of their gigantic monuments. It was first partly translated by M. Chabas about 1870.

Col. Edward J. McClernand, U.S.A., and Mrs. McClernand were hosts at a large dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., last week, when their guests included Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., and Mrs. Young, Major Gen. James B. Aleshaire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshaire, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Albert Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Michie, Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald, Mrs. King, Brigadier General Parker, U.S.A., Col. Thomas S. Casey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Casey, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Foltz, Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen, Major Carter, U.S.A., Major Charles H. Martin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Martin and Major Thales Ames, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ames.

Capt. Charles M. Bundel, 16th U.S. Inf., and his sister, Mrs. Robinson, were host and hostess at a delightful dinner reunion on the evening of Feb. 15 to the members of the class of 1899, U.S. Military Academy, on duty at the Presidio, the evening of the 15th being the fourteenth anniversary of the graduation of that class. Those present in addition to Captain Bundel and Mrs. Robinson were Capt. and Mrs. Irvin L. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence Halstead, Capt. William T. Patten and Capt. and Mrs. Charles Brooks Clark. California violets tied with ribbons of black and gray and gold, the Academy colors, formed the table decorations, while the place cards, from the pen of the host, were appropriately suggestive reminders of the old cadet days.

One of the most successful meetings of the season of the Army and Navy Girls' Club of California was held Feb. 22 at the home of Miss Winnifred Mears in San Francisco. The George Washington scheme of decoration had been most elaborately planned, and was perfection in its detail. In the dining room shields, hatchets and bunches of cherries were in profusion, and ices were served in miniature cocked hats. A charming surprise came at refreshment time, when each guest was presented with an individual verse composed by Miss Mears for the occasion. In addition to the members of the club, Miss Mears had invited many guests to meet them. About forty enjoyed bridge, the prizes being framed pictures of George Washington and blue bird pins.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of Colonel Van Deusen, U.S.A., in command at Fort Logan, near Denver, is visiting in San Francisco, Cal., with her two daughters, the Misses Gladys and Hazel, renewing old friendships and being welcomed with a round of hospitality. "The two girls, who, by the way, were born at Fort Mason," says the San Francisco Examiner, "are now in their debutante years, and when in Washington were among the belles of the capital. One of them, Miss Gladys, is a talented artist and pursued her studies abroad for some time. The Van Deusens were stationed in San Francisco and also at Alcatraz for a time, and since leaving have been abroad, in the Philippines, in Europe and in Washington. Mrs. Van Deusen has taken a suite at the Hotel Yorke and will remain here for several weeks with her daughters."

Mrs. William Meade Coulling is at the Hamilton, Fourteenth and K streets, Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood have gone to San Antonio. Their address is Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

A daughter, Mary Frances, was born to the wife of Capt. James Bourke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Crockett, Texas, Feb. 24, 1913.

Major Richard R. Steedman, U.S.A., retired, on duty with North Dakota Militia, is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, at her home in Washington, D.C.

William Whitman Bailey, professor emeritus of Brown University, attained the age of seventy on Washington's Birthday, having been born at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1843.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred M. Perkins, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Perkins, born to Mrs. Perkins at their home in the Griswold flats, Bremerton, Wash., Feb. 24, 1913.

Chaplain J. H. Macomber, who resides with his family at 275 South Twelfth street, San José, Cal., passed his seventy-seventh birthday on Feb. 17. He received many messages of congratulation and good-will.

Second Lieut. G. F. Patten, 13th Cav., and 2d Lieut. A. W. Robins, 12th U.S. Cav., both on duty as instructors at West Point, were at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 26, to take examinations for promotion to be first lieutenants.

Mrs. Preston Brown was the hostess at a rarely beautiful bridge tea given for Mrs. George Read at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 23. The prizes were exquisite, and the house gay and springlike with its profusion of yellow jonquils.

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., sailed from New York on March 6 for Panama on a month's leave. Captain Kelton will visit Mrs. John C. Kelton in Washington before returning to Fort Banks, Mass., where he is at present stationed.

Mrs. Townley, widow of Richard H. Townley, U.S.N., has given up her residence in New York, and is making her home with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roach, in Baltimore. Her address is Bateman Apartments, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Rear Admiral David Beatty, British navy, who wedded Miss Ethel Field, eldest daughter of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago, took over the command of the first battle cruiser squadron March 1. Rear Admiral Beatty is thirteen years younger than the rear admiral he succeeds, Rear Admiral Lewis Bayley, and, with one exception, is the junior of all the captains under his orders.

Second Lieut. Alonzo E. Wheat, Phil. Scouts, has resigned from the Service, to take effect April 15, 1913. He joined the Army as a private in the 7th Infantry Feb. 1, 1906, rising to the rank of sergeant. He later served with the 26th Infantry as private, corporal and sergeant, and was appointed a second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, Jan. 16, 1911.

Capt. Frank Nickerson, Phil. Scouts, who has resigned his commission, served as a private in Company C, 20th U.S. Infantry, and Troop F, 6th Cavalry, from April 20, 1891, until April 19, 1896, and then re-enlisted in Troop F in July of that year, serving until October, 1901, when he was appointed a first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. He was promoted captain in August, 1908.

Capt. Arthur Cranston, 6th U.S. Inf., who has resigned from the Army to take effect March 17, 1913, is a native of the District of Columbia, and entered the Army as a second lieutenant, 17th Infantry, July 9, 1898. He was promoted captain, 18th Infantry, Dec. 26, 1903; was detailed in the Q.M.D. in 1904, assigned to the 8th Infantry in 1908, detailed to Q.M.D. in 1910, and assigned to the 6th Infantry in 1913.

Her many friends in Army circles will regret to learn of the painful accident of Miss Persis Stearns, of Waltham, Mass. She fell while in the gymnasium at the Misses Allen's school in West Newton, where she is a pupil, and broke her right arm near the shoulder. She is at home resting as comfortably as may be expected. Miss Persis is the granddaughter of Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

"Capt. and Mrs. W. F. H. Godson, U.S.A., their son, Halford, and daughter, Elizabeth, left Burlington, Vt., March 1, for the Philippine Islands," says the Burlington Free Press and Times. "Captain Godson has been transferred to the 8th Cavalry, which is stationed in Mindanao and Jolo. He has been with the 10th Cavalry for twelve years, and his going away is quite as hard a separation for those he leaves behind as for himself. He has many admirable traits that combine to make him a good officer and an exemplary comrade. His facility for expressing himself with brush and pen has enabled him to do a number of things that have been adopted as representing the spirit and history of the 10th, among them the regimental crest and several pen pictures of 10th Cavalry heroics. He goes to the tropics to resume a duty with which he is quite familiar, for he was there during the days of the insurrection. The regiment extends the hand to wish him and his family every success and happiness."

Comdr. John H. Rowen, U.S.N., retired, according to press reports is to be navigating officer of the yacht Pennsylvania, which sails this week from Philadelphia on a three years' expedition to South America to explore the whole length of the Amazon River basin. The trip is under the auspices of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and the leader of the expedition is Dr. William C. Farabee, curator of the American section of the museum. A number of other scientists will be in the party, and it is intended to explore the whole watershed of the Amazon, primarily for the purpose of studying the ethnology of the region. The university museum has other expeditions at work in Central America, the Philippines and Egypt, the object being, before it is entirely too late, to secure a complete representation of the life of the aboriginal tribes of the world.

An interesting and enjoyable lunch was tendered to the officers of the 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., under Major W. R. Wright, at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C., on Monday, March 3, by Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, Cavalry, state of New York. Captain Biddle accompanied the squadron from New York to Washington and return. The following officers of the squadron were present: Major William R. Wright, Capt. H. M. Cowperthwait, Robert W. Bush and Henry Sheldon, Lieuts. Thomas B. Clarke, jr., Alfred Hendt, Graham Youngs, George O. Redington, Stanton Whitney, Lewis H. Brown and Alfred W. Booram and Dr. Samuel McCullah, Med. Corps. The other guests were the Secretary of War, Henry E. Stimson, who was a former member of the squadron; the Chief of Staff, Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.; Major Gen. John F. O'Rvan, commanding N.G.N.Y.; Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, the Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y.; Col. Alexander Rodgers, U.S.A., retired, Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., U.S.A., Major S. G. Jones, Cav., U.S.A., Mr. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. John M. Biddle, Mr. William B. Hibbs and Mr. P. Spofford Pearsall.

Miss Grace Allen, daughter of the late Major Allen, U.S.A., is the guest of Miss Flora Wilson in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Stott, mother of Lieut. A. C. Stott, U.S.N., is sailing from New York in the Caronia on March 15 for a trip of several months in Europe.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, wife of Capt. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Butler, of Little Rock, Ark., entertained at bridge March 1 in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Erle M. Wilson, of Fort Logan H. Roots.

Capt. Arthur H. Rostron, who, while in command of the Carpathia, answered the wireless calls of the Titanic and picked up the survivors and landed them in New York, was presented with a Congressional medal of honor by President Taft at the White House Feb. 28. Mrs. Rostron accompanied the Captain.

Gov. and Mrs. J. H. Morehead, of Nebraska, and daughter, Dorothy; Adjutant Gen. P. L. Hall, jr., W. H. Taylor, of Exeter, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Westervelt, Col. and Mrs. E. J. Shinn, of Beatrice; Col. Pat Walsh, of McCook; Lieut. Frederick C. Test, U.S.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Buel, of Hickman, left Omaha, Neb., Feb. 28, for Washington, to witness the inauguration ceremonies of Woodrow Wilson.

Capt. F. G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been appointed as the new commandant of the High School cadet regiment at Omaha, Neb., and enters upon the duties of the position at once. "He has been on duty for some time at the local quartermaster's depot," says the Omaha Herald, "and was highly recommended for the new appointment by Col. John E. Baxter, in charge of the depot."

The remains of Rear Admiral Charles Steedman, U.S.N., were brought from Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., and were re-interred on Feb. 27 at Arlington, where twenty-two years ago a cenotaph was erected to his memory. The rules at present regulating interments in national cemeteries made the removal obligatory were the memorial stone to be left in place. The ceremony was brief and simple. The caisson was escorted by a detail of sailors. His two surviving children, Major Richard R. Steedman, U.S.A., and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, were present.

"Captain Hutchinson, Phil. Scouts, with the 9th Company, arrived at Manila Saturday, Jan. 18, on the General Weeks, and took station at Camp McArthur, in the port area," says the Manila Times of Jan. 20. "The popularity of the Captain and his men was again shown by the farewell extended them upon leaving Cebu. A dance and dinner, arranged for by the municipality, was given to the officers and men on the evening preceding the sailing date, which was made the occasion for the presentation to the Captain of a testimonial of appreciation of his services to the city and the fairness which has always characterized his dealings with the Filipinos of that district. The testimonial was presented by the president, who also took occasion to thank the Captain for the aid given the town of Cebu during the two typhoons of last year. On the day of sailing the municipal land and council accompanied the company to the dock, and municipal employees loaded cargo for the soldiers, refusing to permit them to turn over their hands."

The president of the Military Order of the Medal of Honor, recently elected, is Col. James M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburgh, Pa. He served in the 1st West Virginia and the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry. General Schoonmaker is the vice-president and manager of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company, the headquarters of which are in Pittsburgh. Gen. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn, N.Y., the vice-president of the Military Order of the Medal of Honor, is and has been for many years the secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and at one time was its president. During the war he was upon the staff of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and also served on the staff of General Sheridan. General King has also accepted an invitation to the dedication. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbell, of New York city, the chaplain, was a captain and major in the 21st Connecticut, and also adjutant general of Major Gen. George J. Stannard's division at the time of the storming of the heights at Fort Harrison, Va., September, 1864. Other officers of the order are: Treasurer, Capt. N. D. Preston, of Philadelphia; secretary, George D. Sidman, of Philadelphia; chairman executive committee, Capt. George W. Brush, of Brooklyn; member executive committee, Archibald H. Rowland, jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. The meeting was adjourned to meet at the semi-centennial celebration in Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1913, in conjunction with the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

From Manila, P.I., Feb. 15, a correspondent writes: "The Manila social season closed with the carnival, and while there is always something doing in Manila the greater part of society moves to Baguio at the approach of warm weather. The closing season has been a very enjoyable and sane one in the manner of entertaining. Among the many busy hostesses during the winter were Mrs. Bell, who has had two house guests most of the time, her niece, Miss Field, of Chicago, and Mrs. Harwood, of New York; Mrs. Bradley, who is always a charming hostess; Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Fuger, Mrs. De Loffre, Mrs. Welker and others. Mrs. Littell has been ill for some time and has been greatly missed. Col. and Mrs. Miss McCain have recently arrived, and have already made many friends. Mrs. Erwin and daughter left on the last transport for Honolulu to visit relatives. Miss Margaret Edson is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Schull, at Fort Santiago. Mrs. De Loffre and her sister, Miss Ailie Heard, are now at Baguio, and will later return to the States via the trans-Siberian route, making a six months' tour of Europe en route, and joining Captain De Loffre in the homeland. Mrs. Booth and Miss Gladys are touring China and Japan. Gen. and Mrs. Funston leave shortly for Hawaii, the General's new command. Mrs. Funston has had her sister and brother-in-law stopping with her for some weeks. Captain Bridges, General Bell's new aid, has made himself most popular, as has also Lieutenant Smith. It is understood that Captain Booth, who was temporarily 'mancheued' will be reappointed in June. Col. and Mrs. Bradley will be leaving for home soon, to the regret of everyone. Colonel Bradley has been the capable commanding officer of the Division Hospital for some time. The hospital has a new addition in the way of a woman's ward, in charge of Captain De Loffre, which was much needed and will be greatly appreciated. Governor General Forbes returned a few weeks ago, after a long absence in the States, and has been right royally welcomed. During his absence Governor Gilbert was acting Governor General. The trips of the Warren to China are very popular, and many avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the celestial kingdom, or the new republic, as you like. With the approach of the hot season many Army people are thinking of Japan. The yearly maneuvers are now in progress, and practically all of the officers are out. Mrs. Bell has gone to her lovely home in Baguio, the General and his staff soon to follow. The civil government has also sought the summer capital."



Mr. and Mrs. Edward McLean were hosts at a large luncheon in honor of the midshipmen on March 4 in Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley entertained at a luncheon on March 4 in honor of the West Point cadets. Forty girls assisted Mrs. Bradley in receiving.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, was host at a theater party to see the performance of "Stop Thief" at the Gaiety Theater in New York, N.Y., on Feb. 24.

Capt. Thomas M. Robins, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Robins have recently returned from their wedding trip, and are at their quarters at the Washington Barracks, D.C.

Mrs. George W. Williams, wife of Commander Williams, U.S.N., was hostess of the Ladies' Luncheon Club at the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., last week.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, of Washington, D.C., and Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., retired, are registered at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla. Brig. Gen. Harry R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, is also among the recent arrivals.

P.A. Surg. L. W. Johnson, U.S.N., has been detailed to relieve Surg. John L. Neilson, on special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Johnson will not be relieved at the Naval Medical College, but will have additional duty in the bureau. Dr. Neilson will shortly be ordered to sea.

There was no serious opposition to the confirmation of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven as Chief Signal Officer of the Army. He was confirmed March 3 at 3 a.m., or on the legislative day of March 1, the Senate having been in continuous session over Sunday. It was one of the first of the late nominations to be confirmed by the Senate.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, U.S.N., who will continue to serve as aid to the Secretary of the Navy until he takes his next tour of sea duty, has made a splendid record as Director of Target Practice and aid to Secretary Meyer since he has been stationed at Washington. He is extremely popular among a large circle of friends in civil life as well as in the Service.

On Feb. 23 a number of the friends, both from the Army and civil life, gathered at the home of Ord. Sergt. Joseph R. Neaves, at 61 Walker street, Newtonville, Mass., to celebrate his recent retirement and his fiftieth birthday. The sergeant, after thirty years' continuous service, eleven in the 3d Cavalry and nineteen years as ordnance sergeant, does not think he has seen enough service, but has joined the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

A large dance was given at Fort Washington, Md., last week, when the bachelor officers entertained in compliment to Col. Samuel E. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen and Capt. William B. Cowin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cowin, who will leave shortly for their new stations. The dance was held in the post gymnasium, which was elaborately decorated with flags, red lights, palms and pines. Music was furnished by a section of the Marine Band. A seated supper was served at midnight. Mrs. Cowin received the guests, assisted by the bachelor officers. Many dinner parties preceded the hop.

At a meeting of Branch 1 of the Army Relief Society on Feb. 19, 1913, held at the home of Mrs. Charles F. Roe in New York city, president of Branch 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Charles F. Roe; first vice-president, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant; second vice-president, Mrs. Malcolm Stuart; secretary, Mrs. Orsernas B. Boyd; treasurer, Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney. The annual meeting of Branch 1 will be held at the house of the president, Mrs. C. F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh street, New York city, March 23, 1913, at eleven o'clock a.m. Plans for the annual garden party will be discussed. A large attendance is asked.

Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson, wife of Lieutenant Burleson, 3d F.A., of Fort Meyer, Va., was grand marshal of the great woman's suffrage parade held in Washington, D.C., the day before the Presidential inauguration. Mrs. Burleson and her troop of girl aids were all mounted on military chargers. Among those who marched in the suffrage parade were Mrs. Austin Kautz, wife of Lieutenant Commander Kautz, U.S.N.; Mrs. Frank T. Evans, wife of Lieutenant Commander Evans, U.S.N.; the Misses Fremont, daughters of the late Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, U.S.N.; Mrs. Rush S. Fay, wife of Ensign Fay, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N.; Mrs. Harvey Wiley, the Misses Kelton, daughters of the late Gen. J. C. Kelton, U.S.A.; Mrs. Sewall, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Robley Evans, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Hitchcock, stepdaughter of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N.

#### STATIONS OF 2D DIVISION, U.S. ARMY.

The following are the present stations of the troops comprising the 2d Division of the U.S. Army, under command of Major Gen. William H. Carter, recently ordered to Texas:

##### TEXAS CITY, TEXAS.

Headquarters, 2d Division, Major Gen. William H. Carter.  
Headquarters, 4th Brigade, Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.  
23d Infantry, Col. Edwin F. Glenn.  
26th Infantry, Col. Robert L. Bullard.  
27th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield.  
6th Brigade Headquarters, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.  
11th Infantry, Col. Arthur Williams.  
18th Infantry, Col. Thomas F. Davis.  
22d Infantry, Col. Daniel A. Frederick.  
Divisional Cavalry—6th Cavalry, Col. Charles M. O'Connor.  
Divisional Field Artillery—4th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry.  
Divisional Engineers—Companies G, H and M, Major L. Brown.

##### FORT CROCKETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Headquarters, 5th Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.  
4th Infantry, Col. William Paulding.  
7th Infantry, Col. Daniel Comman.  
19th Infantry, Col. Millard F. Waltz.  
28th Infantry, Col. Edward H. Plummer.  
Company D, Signal Corps, Capt. —.  
Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Company No. 3, Captain Jones.  
Field Bakery from Fort Riley, Kas., Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, Q.M.C.  
FORT SAM HOUSTON, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.  
Battery B, 3d Field Artillery, Capt. T. W. Hollyday.

#### INSTALLATION OF THE NEW SECRETARIES.

The new Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N.C., took the oath of office on March 5 at the Secretary's office in the State, War and Navy Building in Washington. The room was crowded with a gay party, including Senators, Representatives and Navy officers. Soon after the oath had been administered to Mr. Daniels the Democratic National Committee, headed by William F. McCombs, the chairman, arrived to pay their respects to the only one of their number to take a Cabinet position. Among Mr. Daniels's personal party were his wife, their three sons, Josephus, jr., Frank and Worth; Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley and the Misses Bagley, the mother and sisters of Mrs. Daniels. The oath of office was administered by Ralph D. Bartlett, of the Navy Department, after which congratulations were exchanged.

Mr. Daniels came to the Navy Department first at noon, when he was introduced to the aids of Secretary Meyer and the bureau chiefs of the Department by the man he was to succeed. Secretary Meyer left for Miami, Fla., that afternoon for a week or two of tarpon fishing.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels are well known in Washington. Mrs. Daniels has passed much time there with her mother, Mrs. Worth Bagley. Mrs. Daniels's brother, Ensign Worth Bagley, U.S.N., was one of the first victims of the Spanish-American War. The Bagleys come from distinguished Revolutionary stock and were children of the late Major Worth Bagley, of the Confederate army. Mrs. Daniels is a Colonial Dame, a Daughter of the Confederacy, a Daughter of the American Revolution and active in philanthropic work.

On the War Department side of the building Lindley M. Garrison, late Vice-Chancellor of the state of New Jersey, had been hard at work most of the day with Secretary Stimson. At four o'clock he took the oath of office. He was sworn in by John G. Randolph, of the War Records Division, who has administered the oath of office to every Secretary of War since the days of Ulysses S. Grant.

Immediately after he had been sworn Secretary Garrison met Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, the officers of the General Staff and heads of bureaus, who appeared in full dress uniform for the occasion by order of Mr. Stimson. The clerks and other employees of the Department then were introduced to Secretary Garrison by Assistant Secretary Oliver. The new Secretary of war was born in Camden, N.J., Nov. 28, 1864, and is a son of Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, an Episcopal clergyman. He is a brother of Justice Charles G. Garrison, of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Secretary Garrison was educated at the Exeter Preparatory School in New Hampshire, whence he went to Harvard University, where he spent a year in the study of law. Quitting the university he read law in Philadelphia and Camden, N.J., completing his law studies in the University of Pennsylvania. Admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1886 and the New Jersey bar in 1888, he became a counselor in 1892. He first practiced in Camden, but in 1898 moved to Jersey City, and has resided there ever since. In 1904 he was named vice-chancellor for a seven years' term, and was reappointed for a similar term in 1911.

Secretary Garrison's appointment, we are told, was prompted by the fact that he has for years been a close personal friend of the new President, who has thus had an opportunity to learn personally of his ability and his qualifications for his new office, and regards him as a man of unusual administrative ability.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the new Secretary of War, is a stranger in Washington, and so is her husband. She is a Western girl, raised in Philadelphia. Her father was Capt. Samuel Hildeburn, 3d Cav., U.S.A., who enlisted as a private during the Civil War, was appointed second lieutenant in February, 1863, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant service at the action near Tusculum, Ala., November, 1863. He was honorably mustered out in 1871, and died Oct. 5, 1891.

Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is to return to New York to resume the law. He has served as U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and gained much fame as a special assistant Attorney General in the sugar fraud cases. His administration while Secretary of War has been marked with the utmost intelligence and efficiency.

Former Secretary of the Navy George von Lengerke Meyer, who has proved himself one of the best Secretaries the nation ever had, has planned to go on a tarpon fishing trip along the coast of Florida. He expects to remain in Florida about four or five weeks before taking up his residence at Hamilton, Mass. He has extensive business interests in the New England states, being a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, of Boston, and director of the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston; the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N.H.; the United Electric Securities Company, of Boston, and others. "It has been my privilege to serve as Secretary of the Navy for four years," said Mr. Meyer at a luncheon given in his honor in Washington, March 1, by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., "and I have never worked with men who have such unselfish and patriotic motives as the officers of the U.S. Navy." Rear Admiral Brownson made a brief speech congratulating Mr. Meyer upon his successful administration of the Department, and expressing regret at his retirement to private life.

Mr. Beckman Winthrop, the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will enter the firm of Robert Winthrop and Company, No. 40 Wall street, New York. His home is at Westbury, Long Island, where he will rest for several weeks before actively engaging in business.

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

In a communication in reply to one from the Secretary of the Navy, the Comptroller says: "The question of citizenship is one of fact and is to be determined like any other question of fact. The right to additional pay given to enlisted men who are citizens is a valuable one, and care should be taken by the recruiting officer in requiring satisfactory evidence of the fact of citizenship. If this were done the pay officer would be safe in making payments; but from the number of men who have been enlisted as citizens of the United States and afterward proved not to be such, it would appear that the recruiting officers have not exercised proper care as to proof. The commanding officer in the transfer papers certifies as to the pay and additional pay, but does not certify as to the fact of citizenship. His certificate that the man is entitled, for instance, 'to permanent additions on account of G.O. 34,' is not a certificate to the fact of citizenship, but rather his conclusion from a fact which he does not certify. If the Secretary of the Navy shall make it the duty of some officer or officers to consider the evidence submitted as to nativity in the United States or naturalization and certify to the man's citizenship, it will be prima facie evidence of citizenship.

Due weight should be given to such prima facie showing, and in the absence of facts brought home to the pay officer before payment contradicting such presumption of citizenship, he will be protected in making payments."

The Comptroller decides that there is no authority for using the appropriation for incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps, to pay for the services of a hand-writing expert, employed to determine the authorship of a slanderous, anonymous letter. Judging from some considerable experience, we should say that there could be no more useless expenditure than that upon the hand-writing experts. We would not hang a yellow dog upon their unsupported testimony.

#### TACKLING SHIP OFF FIRE ISLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When I was a midshipman in the early sixties, a manuscript poem used to circulate in the Service under the title of "Tacking Ship off Fire Island Light." The first lines were:

"The weather leech of the topsail shivers  
The bowlines strain and the lee shrouds slacken."  
It was generally attributed to "Tom Craven." The seamanship is perfect and the swing of the lines admirable. Can you not print it that such excellent verses be not lost?

C. F. GOODRICH.

Perhaps some of our readers can favor us with a copy of the poem asked for by Admiral Goodrich.

Some person unknown, and supposed to be insane, battered and disfigured eight handsome granite memorials on the Gettysburg battlefield on the night of March 5. Large statues were mutilated almost beyond restoration, corners of highly polished columns were chipped and the hammer was struck against one after another of the regimental and brigade memorials. The monuments which suffered were the 5th Corps Headquarters, 96th Pennsylvania, 37th Massachusetts, 40th New York, Grant's Volunteer Brigade, 6th Maine, 5th Wisconsin and the 49th Pennsylvania. In every instance the destruction was done evidently with the sole intent of inflicting just enough damage to make necessary the complete replacement of the monument. Police are endeavoring to locate the culprit.

President Taft approved the sentence of dismissal by general court-martial in the case of Capt. John J. Reilly, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., retired, who was recently tried in New York on charges of duplicating his pay accounts for a period of several months and of making false statements with regard to the same. Captain Reilly was born in New York and appointed from that state an assistant surgeon in the Army Feb. 4, 1901, and was retired from active service with the rank of captain Feb. 4, 1906, on account of disability incurred in the Service.

Benjamin G. Davis, of Maryland, clerk to Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, when he was a Representative in Congress, and lately in the Adjutant General's Office in the War Department, is to be confidential clerk to Mr. Bryan.

#### ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The transport Sherman arrived at Manila March 4 with thirty-eight officers and forty-eight casuals.

The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco March 1 with twenty-one officers, including Lieutenants McDonald, Med. Corps, Hanson, 5th Cav.; 149 casuals, 35 sick, 38 general prisoners, 1 Army nurse (female).

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Outgoing.

From Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913.

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	Apr. 5	Apr. 10	10
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 1	14
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	14

##### Incoming.

From Dec. 24, 1912, to July 12, 1913.

Transport.	Leave Manila.	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	18
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 11	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—Left Manila for Seattle Feb. 22; left Miike March 4.  
LIPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.  
LISCUM—In Shanghai.  
LOGAN—Capt. G. B. Pond, Q.M. Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15; left Nagasaki Feb. 21.  
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.  
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.  
MERRITT—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila, P.I., March 4.  
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.  
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 1.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.



**GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD**—Capt. Henry W. Bunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.

### CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

#### CABINET CONFIRMATIONS.

The following nominations for the Cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson were confirmed by the Senate on March 5, 1913:

Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.  
Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.  
Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.  
Attorney General, James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee.  
Postmaster General, Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.  
Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.  
Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Knight Lane, of California.  
Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.  
Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York.  
Secretary of Labor, William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.  
Interstate Commerce Commissioner, Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1913.

Promotions and appointments in the Army.

##### Quartermaster Corps.

To be majors: Julius N. Kilian and Salmon P. Dutton.  
Frederic H. Pomroy to be a major, Q.M. Corps.  
To be majors: David B. Case, William Elliott and James A. Logan, jr.

##### Medical Corps.

William D. Crosby to be a colonel.  
Champe C. McCulloch, jr., to be a lieutenant colonel.  
Perry L. Boyer to be a major.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Alvin W. Schoenleber, Harry L. Dale, Charles C. Hillman, George R. Callender, Oscar Dowling, Thomas D. Coleman, Charles F. Strosnider, John M. Pratt, Paul H. Ellis, Donald Guthrie, Antonio Mayoral, jr., Eugene E. Murphey, Frederick G. Novy, John E. Pulver, Mazyck P. Ravenel, Erik M. P. Sward, William O. Bailey, Herbert Atkins, Algernon T. Bristow, Howard M. Brundage, Edmund R. Brush, Burton Chance, Francis M. Chisolm, Warren Coleman, George S. Crampton, Ernest C. Dalton, Verne A. Dodd, Harry Q. Fletcher, Howard E. Harman, Eugene R. Lewis, Edward C. Ludwig, Francis R. Packard, Herbert L. Quikel, George C. Schaeffer, Fred B. Sutherland, Gustav G. Fischlowitz and William J. Mayo.  
To be first lieutenants: Walter M. Brickner, Charles G. Darling, Carl B. Davis, George G. Davis, Edward T. Edgerly, Thomas A. Fletcher, Fielding H. Garrison, Leander J. Graves, Edwin R. Hodge, William B. Hunter, Ernest E. Irons, Isaac D. Kelley, jr., Orson P. Kingsley, George E. Osborn, Frank E. Pierce, Louis L. Seaman, James C. Tucker, Russell M. Wilder and Wilson C. von Kessler.  
To be first lieutenants: Frank N. Cochems, James Q. Fountain, Edward S. Judd, Joseph MacDonald, jr., Justus Matthews, Charles H. Mayo and Irving D. Steinhardt.

##### Engineer Corps.

E. Eveleth Winslow to be a lieutenant colonel.  
George B. Pillsbury to be a major.  
Francis B. Wilby to be a captain.  
Clarence S. Ridley to be a captain.  
Lindsay C. Herkness to be a first lieutenant.  
Albert K. B. Lyman to be a first lieutenant.  
John Carl Gotwals to be a probational second lieutenant.

##### Ordnance Department.

William W. Gibson to be a colonel.  
Tracy C. Dickson to be a lieutenant colonel.

##### Chaplains.

Ivory H. B. Headley to be a chaplain with rank of major.  
Rev. Jeremiah A. Lenehan to be a chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant.  
Wallace H. Watts to be chaplain with rank of first lieutenant.  
Joseph M. Kangley to be chaplain with rank of first lieutenant.  
Alva Jennings Brasted to be chaplain with rank of first lieutenant.

##### Cavalry Arm.

James Lockett to be a colonel.  
Augustus P. Blockson to be a colonel.  
To be lieutenant colonels: Henry T. Allen, John W. Heard, Stephen L.H. Slocum and William W. Forsyth.  
To be majors: George T. Langhorne, Charles Young, Francis C. Marshall, James A. Ryan, Frank M. Caldwell, James J. Hornbrook and William F. Clark.  
To be captains: George P. Tyner, Walter F. Martin, Henry J. McKenney, Oscar A. McGee, John S. E. Young and Oliver P. M. Hazard.

Charles C. Winnia to be a captain.  
Joseph C. King to be a first lieutenant.  
To be first lieutenants: Frederick T. Dickman, Adna R. Chaffee, jr., George W. De Armond, John G. Quekemeyer and Frank M. Andrews.

Russell B. Patterson to be a second lieutenant.  
Carl Peterson Dick to be a second lieutenant.  
To be second lieutenants: John K. Boles, Terry de la Mesa Allen, John C. McDonnell, Jerome W. Howe, Otto Wagner, William T. Pigott, jr., Clyde V. Simpson, Joseph F. Richmond, Roy S. Brown, Louis A. Falligant, Herbert M. Ostroski, Paul R. Davidson, John B. Brooks, John B. Coulter, William A. Raborg, jr., Welton M. Modisette and John P. Wheeler.

##### Field Artillery Arm.

Samuel D. Sturgis to be a colonel.  
Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., to be a lieutenant colonel.  
William Kenly to be a lieutenant colonel.  
Willard D. Newbill to be a major.  
Harry G. Bishop to be a major.  
Charles J. Ferris to be a captain.  
Samuel R. Hopkins to be a first lieutenant.  
Charles P. Hollingsworth to be a first lieutenant.  
George M. Marrow, jr., to be a first lieutenant.  
To be second lieutenants: Bertam Frankenberg, Raymond B. Austin, Joseph O. Daly, Edwin P. Parker, jr., and John M. Eager.

Walter F. Winton to be a second lieutenant.  
Richard Christian Scott to be a second lieutenant.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

To be first lieutenants: George L. Van Deusen and Belton N. Kennedy.  
Charles G. Mettler to be a first lieutenant.  
To be first lieutenants: William N. Porter and Maurice B. Willett.  
Cary R. Wilson to be a first lieutenant.  
To be second lieutenants: Stiles M. Decker, Archie S. Buyers, Ernest L. Osborne, William A. Borden, Francis T. Armstrong, Edwin B. Spiller, Cecil G. Young, Carl A. Waldmann, Paul W. Evans, Henry A. Wingate, William C. Washington and Alfred B. Quinton, jr.

Harold A. Strauss to be a second lieutenant.

##### Infantry Arm.

Samuel W. Miller to be a colonel.  
To be lieutenant colonels: Clarence E. Dentler, Henry D. Styer and Waldo E. Ayer.  
To be majors: John J. Bradley, Douglas Settle, John S. Switzer, Herbert O. Williams, William F. Grote and George D. Guyer.  
To be captains: Benjamin H. Pope, Julian L. Dodge, Herman Glade and Frank S. Bowen.  
Robert H. Peck to be a captain.  
To be second lieutenants: Hamilton Templeton, Edward F. Witsell, Alfred L. Rockwood, George W. Polhemus, Floyd C. Becox, Carl A. Hardigg, Carl L. Cohen, William R. Gruber, Russell B. Patterson, Francis P. Regan, Herbert J. Lawes, Robert C. Williams, Paul K. English, Estil V. Smith, Troy Middleton, Roland F. Walsh, Paul Murray, Robert G. Calder, William D. Faulkner, Edgar A. Stadden, Roy M. Jones, Arthur R. Christie, Percy E. Van Nostrand, Frederic V. Hemenway, Clarence M. Dodson, Virgil V. Enyart, James M. Moore, Frank H. Moody, Percie C. Rentfro, George A. Speer, jr., Sidney B.

Colquitt, Carl J. Ballinger, Richard T. Taylor and John R. Baxter.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1913.

#### Promotions.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

George M. Dunn to be a colonel.  
Lewis E. Goodier to be a lieutenant colonel.  
To be majors: Samuel T. Ansell and Herbert A. White.

#### Quartermaster Corps.

Thomas Cruse to be a colonel.  
Arthur W. Yates to be a lieutenant colonel.

#### Ordnance Department.

Edwin B. Babbitt to be a colonel.  
John W. Joyes to be a lieutenant colonel.

#### Engineer Corps.

Lansing H. Beach to be a colonel.  
To be lieutenant colonels: A. F. Flagler and Chester Harding.  
To be majors: Gustav R. Lukesh, John R. Slattery, Curtis W. Ottwell, Hubert L. Wigmore and Albert L. Waldron.  
To be captains: Alvin B. Barber, William F. Endress, Jarvis J. Bain, Thomas H. Emerson, Robert S. Thomas, Roger C. Powell, John N. Hodges and Arthur R. Ehrnbeck.  
To be first lieutenants: Frederick S. Strong and Creswell Garlington.

#### Cavalry Arm.

Frank T. McNarney to be a captain.  
George L. Converse, jr., to be a first lieutenant.

#### Infantry Arm.

To be colonels: Edwin P. Pendleton and Samuel W. Dunning.  
To be lieutenant colonel, Robert H. Noble.  
To be major, Isaac C. Jenks.  
To be first lieutenants: Benjamin F. Castle and Edwin C. McNeil.

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. David H. Scott (Infantry Arm) to be a first lieutenant.

##### Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr. (Cavalry Arm) to be a first lieutenant.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

Cyril A. W. Dawson to be a second lieutenant.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: George H. Buck, Robert H. Wilds, Roger P. Ames, George H. Torney, jr., and Elde F. Thode.

##### Chaplains.

To be chaplain, William A. Aiken, with the rank of first lieutenant.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 3, 1913.

#### Promotions in the Army.

Carroll A. Deval to be a brigadier general.  
James Parker to be a brigadier general.  
Hunter Liggett to be a brigadier general.

#### Appointment in the Army.

Ernest Wetherill Wood to be a chaplain from March 3, 1913.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. FEB. 6, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Par. 27, S.O. 46, Feb. 25, 1913, War D. relating to Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M.C. revoked.  
Capt. Charles O. Zollars, C.A.C., March 29, assume charge of construction work at Fort Williams, Maine, relieving Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, Q.M.C.

Chaplain William G. Stiverson, 8th Cav., to report to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination.

Leave twenty-one days to 1st Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.K.C.

First Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., detailed for general recruiting service March 25.

Lieutenant McCleery to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving 1st Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale, Infantry, from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service.

The name of 1st Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers and the name of 1st Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale, Infantry, removed therefrom. Lieutenant Drysdale is assigned to the 20th Infantry.

G.O. 11, FEB. 11, 1913, WAR DEPT.

#### Regulations for the Army Reserve.

##### Composition.

We make the following extracts from the order:  
The Army Reserve established by the provisions of the second paragraph of Sec. 2 of the Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 590, 591; pp. 36 and 37, Bulletin No. 15, War D., 1912), will consist of:

A. Soldiers furloughed to the Army Reserve for the unexpired portions of seven-year terms of enlistment, viz:

(1) Those furloughed to the Army Reserve at the expiration of three years' service with the organizations of which they shall have formed a part.

(2) Those furloughed to the Army Reserve after four years' service with the organizations of which they shall have formed a part.

Those who enter the Army Reserve by enlistment or re-enlistment therein, viz:

(1) Those who re-enlist in the Army Reserve at the expiration of a seven-year term of enlistment.

(2) Those who, being honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army, enlist in the Army Reserve.

Soldiers and former soldiers otherwise eligible may enter the Army Reserve under the following terms and conditions, viz:

(a) Any enlisted man, at the expiration of three years' continuous service with the organizations of which he shall have formed a part either under a first or any subsequent enlistment for a term of seven years may, upon his written application to that effect, be furloughed and transferred to the Army Reserve, in the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any soldier so furloughed and transferred will not be entitled to re-enlistment in the Service until the expiration of his term of seven years.

(b) Any enlisted man serving either under a first or any subsequent enlistment for a term of seven years is subject to being furloughed to the Army Reserve upon the completion of four years' service with the organizations of which he shall have formed a part, unless he shall have applied for discharge at the expiration of four years' continuous service with such organizations with a view to immediate re-enlistment for another period of seven years, or unless he shall have applied in writing for authority to remain with the organization to which he belongs until the completion of his whole enlistment, without passing into the reserve, the right to so remain being subject to good conduct and physical fitness for duty.

(c) Any enlisted man who shall have served a seven-year term of enlistment, either with the organizations of which he shall have formed a part or partly with such organizations and partly in the Army Reserve, may be re-enlisted for a further term of seven years under the same conditions in the Army at large, or, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for a term of three years in the Army Reserve.

(d) Any person who may have been honorably discharged from the Regular Army, with character reported at least good, and who has been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, if not over forty-five years of age, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve for a term of three years.

##### Enlistment.

All enlistments and re-enlistments in the Army Reserve shall be for a period of three years.

If otherwise qualified, married men may be enlisted or re-enlisted in the Army Reserve without reference to higher authority.

If otherwise qualified, applicants not over forty-five years of age may be enlisted in the Army Reserve.

Former service as indicated in subdivisions (c) and (d)

of paragraph 2 is required as a qualification for enlistment or re-enlistment in the Army Reserve.

#### Pay and Allowances.

Soldiers in the Army Reserve, not in active service, are not entitled to pay or allowances.

In the event of threatened or actual hostilities, the President, when so authorized by Congress, may summon all furloughed soldiers who belong to the Army Reserve to rejoin their respective organizations, and during the continuance of their service with such organizations they shall receive the pay and allowances authorized by law for soldiers serving therein; and, under like conditions and authority, the President may summon for active service any enlisted man who shall have enlisted or re-enlisted in the Army Reserve, and during the continuance of such active service each soldier so serving shall receive the additional pay now provided by law for the soldiers of his arm of the Service in their second enlistment period. Upon reporting for duty, and being found physically fit for service, soldiers of the Army Reserve shall receive a sum equal to \$5 per month for each month during which they shall have belonged to the Reserve, as well as the actual cost of transportation and subsistence from their homes to the places at which they may be ordered to report for duty under such summons.

For the purpose of utilizing as an auxiliary to the Army Reserve the services of men who have had experience and training in the Regular Army, in time of war or when war is imminent, and after the President shall, by proclamation, have called upon honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army to present themselves for re-enlistment therein within a specified period, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in said proclamation, any person who shall have been honorably discharged from said Army, with character reported as at least good, and who having been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, if not over forty-five years of age, shall re-enlist in the line of said Army or in the Signal or Hospital Corps thereof within the period that shall be specified in said proclamation, shall receive on so re-enlisting a bounty which shall be computed at the rate of \$8 for each month for the first year of the period that shall have elapsed since his last discharge from the Regular Army and the date of his re-enlistment therein under the terms of said proclamation; at the rate of \$6 per month for the second year of such period; at the rate of \$4 per month for the third year of such period; at the rate of \$2 per month for any subsequent year of such period; but no bounty in excess of \$300 shall be paid to any person under the terms of the Army Appropriation Act approved Aug. 24, 1912.

#### Miscellaneous.

Reservists during their term of service as such will not be permitted to enlist in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia.

Reservists will not be permitted to leave the territorial limits of the United States, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War. The application for such permission will be forwarded through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Reservists furloughed from organizations under orders to take station in Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii Territory, the Panama Canal Zone, or Porto Rico, will be transferred to organizations stationed within the United States by the Adjutant General of the Army.

A reservist changing his address between the date of quarterly reports will report at once his new address to the officer in charge of the reservist's records.

Any officer having knowledge of the fact that a reservist is imprisoned under sentence of a civil court will report the case to the Adjutant General of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War.

G.O. 3, FEB. 23, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Pending the arrival of the officer to be detailed by the War Department as chief signal officer of this department, Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., will perform the duties of that office in addition to his other duties.

By command of Brigadier General Steever:  
W. S. SCOTT, Acting Adjutant.

G.O. 4, FEB. 25, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, A.G., having reported at these headquarters this day in accordance with G.O. 9, c.s., War D., is announced as adjutant of the department.

G.O. 5, FEB. 26, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The department commander named in G.O. 9, War D., Feb. 6, 1913, having arrived at these headquarters, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Southern Department and Cavalry Division.

E. Z. STEEVER, Brigadier General, U.S.A.

G.O. 6, FEB. 26, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Southern Department and Cavalry Division under the provisions of Par. VI, G.O. 9, War D., Feb. 6, 1913.

TASKER H. BLISS,

Brigadier General, U.S.A., Commanding.

G.C.M.O. 286, FEB. 12, 1913, EASTERN DIVISION.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort DuPont, Del., for the trial of Post Q.M. Sergt. Alfred G. Zurn, U.S. Army.

Charge I.—"Desertion, in violation of the 47th Article of War."

Charge II.—"Embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War."

Charge III.—"Violation of the 62d Article of War."

Findings.—Of the first charge, "Not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave, in violation of the 32d Article of War." Of the second charge, "Not guilty." Of the third charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To forfeit \$25 per month of his pay now due or to become due, for a period of six months."

Major General Barry in reviewing the proceedings said: "The sentence, though lenient, is approved and will be duly executed."

G.O. 83, DEC. 19, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

First Lieut. Eugene Reybold, C.A.C., is appointed aide-de-camp, to serve as such until July 1, 1913, unless sooner relieved.

G.O. 85, DEC. 28, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The following movements of troops are ordered, to take effect immediately after the annual service practice of the organizations concerned:

First Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

First Battalion, 2d Field Artillery, from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

G.O. 86, DEC. 31, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Col. Isaac W. Little, Q.M. Corps, is announced as chief quartermaster of the division, to date from Jan. 1, 1913.

G.O. 3, JAN. 21, 1913, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The Major General commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the troops in this division the name of Sergt. Frederick Tomlinson, 138th Company, Coast Art. Corps, for meritorious conduct in rescuing the body of Pvt. Walter Maxwell, 142d Company, Coast Art. Corps, rendered unconscious by an explosion of gasoline, from a burning launch, risking his life by passing over the gasoline tanks which were filled and enveloped in flames. This on the Pasig River, Manila, Sept. 9, 1912.

By command of Major General Bell:  
H. C. BENSON,  
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 13, DEC. 1, 1912, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

**Sale of Ammunition by Post Exchanges.**  
It is incumbent upon the military authorities to uphold the civil government in its endeavor to complete the general disarmament of Moros and other non-Christians within the limits of the Moro Province, and with this end in view the greatest care will be taken to prevent arms or ammunition from reaching the hands of natives.

2. Post exchanges will in future carry for sale only such shotgun shells as can be used for small game. No sales will be made to either civilians, employees or natives. Sales may be made to soldiers in limited quantities for personal use in hunting, but such sales will be under the direct personal supervision of the exchange officer who will keep a record of the name of the buyer and the amount sold.



3. Any soldier found trafficking in ammunition will be charged with disobedience of orders.

4. The attention of all officers is invited to Act No. 221, of the Legislative Council of the Moro Province, enacted Aug. 17, 1908; also to Par. 13, G.O. 1, headquarters Department of Mindanao, Jan. 1, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Pershing:

HENRY H. WHITNEY, A.G.

G.O. 14, DEC. 8, 1912, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.  
Major James T. Dean, A.G., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as adjutant general of the department during the temporary absence of Major Henry H. Whitney, A.G.

G.O. 15, DEC. 11, 1912, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.  
Second Lieut. James L. Collins, 8th Cav., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp, to date from Dec. 1, 1912.

JOHN J. PERSHING, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Par. 31, S.O. 46, Feb. 25, 1913, War D., is so amended as to relieve Major Robert A. Brown, G.S., from duty in Washington on March 31, 1913, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as chief of staff, Southern Department. (March 5, War D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Leave twenty days to Capt. Edward K. Massee, acting judge advocate. (Feb. 21, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Capt. P. W. Corbuser, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, from Feb. 28, 1913, and he is assigned to the 8th Cavalry, March 1, and will join regiment. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, Q.M.C., will proceed from Fort Riley, Kas., in charge of six units field bakery to Galveston, Texas. (Feb. 22, C. Div.)

Major William T. Wilder, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect March 23, 1913. Major Wilder is assigned to the 22d Infantry, March 24, 1913, vice Major Harry H. Bandholtz, 22d Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment, March 23. Major Wilder will proceed at the proper time to join regiment to which assigned. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty in the Q.M. Corps, is granted Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, Q.M.C. (To be assigned to the 6th Infantry.) (March 1, War D.)

So much of Par. 36, S.O. 38, Feb. 14, 1913, War D., as directs Major Lawrence S. Miller, Q.M.C., to proceed to the Philippines on the transport leaving San Francisco March 15, 1913, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the transport leaving San Francisco April 5, 1913. (March 1, War D.)

Leave to April 5, 1913, is granted Major Lawrence S. Miller, Q.M.C. (March 1, War D.)

Par. 11, S.O. 50, March 1, 1912, War D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. John C. H. Lee, C.E., to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., take station at that place, and after arrival to proceed to Galveston, Texas, as directed in the order cited. (March 3, War D.)

Capt. T. M. Coughlan, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, March 3, 1913, and assigned to 1st Cavalry, March 4, and will join that regiment. (March 3, War D.)

Col. Edward E. Dravo, Q.M.C., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. He will proceed to his home. (March 5, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 15, War D., Jan. 18, 1913, relating to Q.M. Sergt. Adolph H. Schneider, Q.M.C., is revoked. (March 1, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Alexander Smart, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Fred Pierson, Q.M.C. (appointed Feb. 25, 1913, from commissary sergeant, 2d Cavalry), now at Fort Bliss, Texas, is assigned to duty at that post. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Q. Sergt. Frank W. Arnold, Q.M.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (March 3, War D.)

#### Q.M. Corps, Philippines.

Leave two months and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, to Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., Q.M.C., about March 20, 1913. (Jan. 20, Phil. Div.)

The following assignments of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered to take effect Jan. 1, 1913:

Col. Webster Vinson, Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Major Alexander M. Davis and Capt. William J. Kendrick will report to the chief quartermaster for assignment to duty as assistant in his office.

Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., to duty as constructing quartermaster, Corregidor Island.

Major Herbert M. Lord to duty as Q.M., Fort Santiago, Manila.

Major Robert S. Smith to duty as Q.M., Manila.

Major William C. Cannon to duty as Q.M. at Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Major Ira L. Fredendall is assigned to duty as Q.M. to Pettit Barracks.

Major Mervyn C. Buckley to duty as Q.M., Camp McGrath, Batangas.

Major Roderick L. Carmichael to duty as depot Q.M., Manila.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian to duty as Q.M., Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay.

Capt. August C. Nissen from duty at Tientsin, China, to Manila for duty.

Capt. Laurence C. Brown to duty as Q.M., China Expedition, and depot Q.M., Tientsin, China.

Capt. Alfred S. Morgan and Jaius A. Moore to duty as assistants to the depot Q.M., Manila.

Capt. Terence E. Murphy to duty as Q.M., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

Capt. Charles L. Lanham and Frank S. Long to duty as assistants to the constructing Q.M., Corregidor Island.

Capt. John P. Spurr to duty as Q.M., Camp Overton, Mindanao.

Capt. Charles M. Bunker to duty as Q.M., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao.

Capt. Chase Doster to duty as assistant to the Q.M., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao.

Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot to duty as Q.M., Camp Gregg, Pangasinan.

Capt. William B. Gracie to duty as land transport quartermaster, Manila.

Capt. Stanley S. Ross to duty as Q.M., Camp Downes, Leyte. (Dec. 20, 21 and 23, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Stanley S. Ross, Q.M.C., from duty at Camp Downes, Leyte, to Cebu, Cebu, for duty. (Jan. 15, Phil. Div.)

The following assignments and transfers of pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, are ordered to take effect Jan. 1, 1913:

Harry E. Hissong, Selden B. Armat and William J. Lisle, now in Manila, will report to chief Q.M. for duty.

William H. Daughton from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Pettit Barracks for duty.

Horace G. Rice from Manila to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty.

Orren R. Coble, now at Tientsin, China, will report to the Q.M., that place, for duty.

Archie H. Willis from Manila to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty.

Erskin Neide from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty.

Percy G. Hoyt from Manila to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty.

Elmer E. Lockard from Manila to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty.

John H. Rodney, jr., from Manila to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty.

Ernest P. Hoff from Manila to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty.

Gay R. Doane from Manila to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty.

Budley M. Brown from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Iloilo, Panay, Fort San Pedro, for duty.

James M. Hezmalbach from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 20, Phil. Div.)

Pay Clerk Percy G. Hoyt, Q.M.C., from duty at Camp

Downes, Leyte, to Cebu, Cebu, for duty. (Jan. 15, Phil. Div.)

Pay Clerk Elmer E. Lockard, Q.M.C., from duty at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, to Manila for duty. (Jan. 15, Phil. Div.)

Q.M. Sergt. John C. Christopher, Q.M.C., from duty at Camp Downes, Leyte, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. William J. Foster, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Manila for duty. (Jan. 7, Phil. Div.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE M. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave sixteen days, March 12, 1913, to Capt. Louis H. Hanson, M.C. (Feb. 25, E. Div.)

Capt. Henry D. Thomson, M.C., upon the completion of the shipment of medical supplies from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, prior to his sailing for the Philippine Islands, is granted Capt. Ferdinand Schmitter, M.C. (Feb. 27, War D.)

Major Louis Brechemin, jr., M.C., from further duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., to station at Fort Greble, R.I., and when his services shall no longer be required by the commanding general, Southern Department, will proceed to Fort Greble for duty. (March 3, War D.)

First Lieut. George M. Edwards, M.C., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Major William M. Roberts, M.C., from duty at Division Hospital, Manila, about Feb. 1, 1913, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty. (Jan. 16, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Ernest R. Genery, M.C., member of the board for the study of tropical diseases, will proceed to San José, Mindoro, for the purpose of investigating malarial hemoglobinuria. (Jan. 10, Phil. Div.)

Medical officers due to arrive in Manila Jan. 2, 1913, are assigned as follows: First Lieut. George M. Edwards, M.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; 1st Lieut. William H. Thearle, M.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; 1st Lieut. Howard Clarke and Daniel F. Maguire, M.C., to Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (Dec. 28, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Little B. Peck, M.C., to Baguio, Mountain Province, Camp John Hay, for treatment. (Jan. 18, Phil. Div.)

Leave three months to Capt. George D. Heath, jr., M.C. (March 5, War D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months and seventeen days to 1st Lieut. James C. Dougherty, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. James C. Dougherty, M.R.C., from duty at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will proceed to his home. He is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. William E. Shea, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States, and will report in person to the C.O., Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (Feb. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Betts, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., April 1, 1913, and will then proceed to his home, Seattle, Wash. Lieutenant Betts is relieved from active duty in the M.R.C. (Feb. 27, War D.)

Leave three months and four days to 1st Lieut. Charles A. Betts, M.R.C., upon his arrival. (Feb. 27, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Miller, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps, has been accepted, to take effect March 1, 1913. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Irwin C. Sutton, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. John R. Hereford, M.R.C., to Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Jan. 15, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Waldemar A. Christensen, M.R.C., from duty at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, to water front for duty, with station in Manila. (Jan. 15, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. McCowen, M.R.C., from further duty at Isabela, Basilan, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Jan. 15, Phil. Div.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Herbert Sharman, H.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Gustave Fonteyne, H.C., who will then be sent to Fort William McKinley for duty with Ambulance Company No. 4. (Jan. 6, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Adolph H. Lienhart, H.C., from duty at Camp Connell, Samar, to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Frank A. Crawford, H.C., who will be sent to Camp Connell for duty. (Dec. 23, Phil. Div.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank P. Stone, D.S. (Feb. 19, E. Div.)

Sergt. William R. Jones, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 5, War D.)

#### CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. Walter Whitney, now in Washington, will proceed to Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., for duty. (March 1, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. Edward M. Adams, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of Major, by reason of disability incident to the service, was retired from active service Feb. 27, 1913. He will proceed to his home. (Feb. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. John C. H. Lee, C.E., is relieved from duty in Washington upon the completion of his duties in the office of the Chief of Staff, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty with Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (March 1, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Alfred B. Putnam from duty under the immediate orders of Major Edward M. Markham, and will relieve Major Markham of the duties pertaining to the Little Rock, Ark., Engineer District.

Capt. William P. Stokely from duty under the immediate orders of Major Sherwood A. Cheney and is assigned to duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. Captain Stokely will proceed to Washburn, D.C., and take station.

Capt. Arthur Williams from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Field Engineer School for the term beginning Sept. 1, 1913, and will report in person on Aug. 25, 1913, at Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty accordingly.

Capt. Robert P. Howell, jr., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Edward H. Schulz, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Field Engineer School for the term beginning Sept. 1, 1913, and will report in person on Aug. 25, 1913, at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty accordingly.

First Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., is announced as assistant to the chief engineer officer of the department, with station in San Francisco, from Feb. 15. (Feb. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert E. Humphrey, C.E., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, about Jan. 10, 1913, to Fort Hughes, Caballo Island, for duty. (Jan. 2, Phil. Div.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., is detailed as a student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will report in person on April 15, 1913, to take course to May 15, 1913, and upon the completion of the course will return to his proper station. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Lawrence W. McIntosh, O.D., is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., from Fort Hancock, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas, to command that portion of his troop now at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Feb. 24, S. Div.)

Major Francis J. Koester, 12th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, March 6, 1913, vice Major William S. Scott, adjutant general, relieved from detail in that department, March 6, 1913. Major Scott will remain on his present duties until further orders. (March 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Carl Trometre, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco March 15, 1913, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Charles W. Aldridge, who

will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Feb. 27, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Samuel N. Williamson, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 3, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Lacey (appointed Feb. 26, 1913, from first sergeant, 12th Cavalry, C.A.C.), now at Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (March 3, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard Kuehne, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to San Antonio Arsenal, for duty in connection with shipment of reserve ammunition and stores to Galveston, Texas. In case of movement of troops beyond Galveston, Ordnance Sergeant Kuehne will accompany them. (Feb. 24, S. Div.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, S.C., due to arrive Jan. 2, 1913, will report to chief signal officer for duty under his direction, with station in Manila. (Dec. 28, Phil. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Frank J. Warren, S.C., Fort Leavenworth, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Feb. 27, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. George Lee and 1st Class Sergt. Carlin H. Whitesell, S.C., are assigned to duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the Central Department, and Sergt. 1st Class Andrew J. Lyons to duty in the office of the attending surgeon at Chicago. (Feb. 15, C. Div.)

First Class Sergt. John H. Roche, S.C., Manila, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, relieving 1st Class Sergt. James E. Farris, who will then be sent to Manila for duty. (Dec. 31, Phil. Div.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave two months, about Feb. 27, to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. John C. Pegram, 1st Cav. (Feb. 19, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Lieut. Luther Felker, 2d Cav., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from March 1 to and including June 30, 1913, is granted Lieutenant Felker. (Feb. 28, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., is extended fourteen days. (Feb. 12, C. Div.)

Sick leave six months to 1st Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 3d Cav. (March 3, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles Stromel, Troop I, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 1, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Sergt. Samuel I. Zeidner, Troop C, 4th Cav., was on Feb. 11 appointed squadron sergeant major, 1st Squadron of the regiment.

Color Sergt. Charles Stream, 4th Cav., was on Feb. 15 transferred as sergeant to Troop I of the regiment.

First Sergt. Frederick Bollman, Troop L, 4th Cav., was on Feb. 15 appointed color sergeant of the regiment.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave six months, about March 25, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 5th Cav. (Feb. 27, War D.)

Leave two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months and to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav. (March 3, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, 7th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, March 1, 1913, vice Capt. Philip W. Corbuser, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Feb. 28, 1913. Captain Heaton will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty. Captain Corbuser is assigned to the 8th Cavalry, to take effect March 1, 1913, and will join that regiment. (Feb. 28, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

First Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 8th Cav., Camp Overton, Mindanao, transferred to Troop B, 8th Cav., at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will join troop. (Jan. 9, Phil. Div.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via India and Europe, is granted Major Malvern-Phill Barnum, 8th Cav., to leave the division about Jan. 28, 1913. (Dec. 27, Phil. Div.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Capt. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, now attached to the 10th Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment. (March 1, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 10th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 26, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., from duty at Fort McDowell, and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join regiment at expiration of his leave. (March 3, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 12th Cav., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for treatment in the hospital there. (Feb. 28, War D.)

By direction of the President, Par. 33, S.O. 3, Jan. 4, 1913, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav., is revoked. (March 1, War D.)

S.O. 14, FEB. 25, 1913, HQRS. 12TH CAVALRY.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

1. Capt. Henry J. McKinney is appointed regimental quartermaster.

2. First Lieut. Herbert E. Mann is transferred from Troop B to unassigned.

3. First Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire is transferred from Troop D to Troop B, and will assume command of that troop.

4. First Lieut. Richard W. Walker, unassigned, is relieved from command of the Machine-gun Platoon and is assigned to Troop G.

5. First Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, squadron adjutant, is assigned to command of the Machine-gun Platoon.

By order of Colonel Murray:



## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Alston Hamilton, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Major Andrew Hero, jr., C.A.C., relieved. (March 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Gustave W. S. Stevens, C.A.C., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty years' service. He will proceed to his home. (March 1, War D.)

Leave ten days to Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 42, Feb. 19, 1913, War D., relating to Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., is revoked. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., relieved duty in Philippine Department to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and assume command of that post. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name and will join the company to which transferred: Capt. Francis H. Lincoln from the 161st to the 65th Company, Capt. John B. Murphy from the 65th to the 33d Company. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Capt. William H. Peek, C.A.C., is transferred from the 33d Co. to the 161st Co., and upon the expiration of his present leave will join the company to which transferred. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Leave three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, to Capt. Charles L. Fisher, C.A.C., upon relief from duty in this division. (Jan. 13, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C., is transferred from the 119th to the 17th Company, and will join company to which transferred. (March 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Calvin McC. Smith, C.A.C., from further treatment at Camp John Hay, Benguet, to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 23, Phil. Div.)

Having been returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, C.A.C., will rejoin his proper station. (Dec. 27, Phil. Div.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class James L. Starkey, C.A. School Detachment, appointed Feb. 25, 1913, from electrician sergeant second class, C.A.C., now at Fort Caswell, N.C., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at the Coast Artillery School. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Sergt. Josiah Holt, 31st Co., C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., is detailed to duty in connection with the Coast Artillery of North Carolina, and will be sent to Raleigh, N.C., for duty. (March 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Theron H. Jackson, 69th Co., C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as private to the Q.M. Corps and will be sent to Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., for duty. (March 3, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Leave ten days, effective about Feb. 28, 1913, is granted Capt. George H. McMaster, 3d Inf. (Feb. 28, E. Div.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

The resignation by Capt. Arthur Cranston, 6th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 17, 1913. (March 3, War D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 51, March 3, 1913, War D., relating to Capt. Arthur Cranston, 6th Inf., is revoked. (March 5, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Arthur Cranston, 6th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect March 15, 1913. (March 5, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 7th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps. Captain Hartmann upon the expiration of his present leave will repair to Washington for duty. (March 3, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Having been returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, 2d Lieut. Spencer B. Akin, 8th Inf., will rejoin proper station. (Dec. 28, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Vernon G. Olmsted, 8th Inf., from further duty at Pettit Barracks, to Ludlow Barracks for duty. (Dec. 30, D. Mind.)

Second Lieut. Walker E. Hobson, 8th Inf., now at Angur Barracks, having been appointed battalion Q.M. and commissary, 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, will proceed to Camp Keithley for duty. (Jan. 10, D. Mind.)

Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, 8th Inf., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, will proceed to Jolo Jolo, for duty as quartermaster, Angur Barracks. (Jan. 6, Phil. Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Major James Baylies, 9th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after thirty years' service. He will proceed to his home. (March 1, War D.)

First Sergt. Arnold E. Miller, Co. G, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First Sergt. Emmett H. Jones, Co. L, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 28, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave two months, about April 1, 1913, to apply for an extension of two months, to 2d Lieut. Walter S. Greacen, 12th Inf. (Feb. 20, W. Div.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave three months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective about April 1, 1913, is granted Capt. Peyton C. Clark, 13th Inf. (Jan. 4, Phil. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 14th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Feb. 28, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave two months, with permission to return to the United States via Siberia and Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley, 15th Inf., effective upon relief from duty in division. (Jan. 6, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Walter Moore, 15th Inf., from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will rejoin his proper station. (Jan. 18, Phil. Div.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. Charles L. McKain, 18th Inf., returned to duty from sick in hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to his station at Fort Missoula, Mont. (Feb. 28, S. Div.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave two months and twenty days, about Feb. 15, to 1st Lieut. John S. Davis, 19th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Feb. 12, C. Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 25, W. Div.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Major H. H. Bandholtz, 22d Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment on March 23, vice Major W. T. Wilder, Q.M.C., assigned to 22d Infantry. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Samuel L. Stribling, 22d Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from March 1 to and including April 8, 1913, is granted Lieutenant Stribling. (Feb. 28, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

Principal Musician Morris Taylor, band, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Leave one month and twelve days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Willis E. Mills, 24th Inf., effective about Feb. 2, 1913. Lieutenant Mills is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport to leave Manila March 15, 1913, when he will comply with War Department orders previously issued in his case. (Jan. 14, Phil. Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave two months, about March 1, 1913, to Lieut. Col. Willis T. May, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Feb. 7, C. Div.)

Second Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will join his regiment at Galveston, Texas. (March 5, War D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major Arthur Johnston, Infantry, will make the annual inspection of organizations Militia of Minnesota specified. (Feb. 13, C. Div.)

Capt. William T. Patten, Infantry, will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from Feb. 28 to and including June 27, 1913, is granted Captain Patten. (Feb. 27, War D.)

Col. William T. Wood, Infantry, will repair to Washington and report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (March 1, War D.)

Major Alfred S. Frost, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of South Dakota and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Leave eight days to 1st Lieut. James G. Boswell, Infantry. (March 1, War D.)

The retirement from active service of Col. Alexis R. Paxton, Infantry, under the provisions of Sec. 1244, R.S., he having reached the age of sixty-two years, is announced. Colonel Paxton will proceed to his home. (March 3, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The sick leave granted Capt. Henry R. Drake, P.S., is still further extended six months. (Feb. 28, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Alonzo E. Wheat, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 15, 1913. (March 3, War D.)

Leave two months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States and to apply for an extension of one month, to 2d Lieut. Frederick M. Armstrong, P.S., to leave the division about April 15, 1913. (Jan. 16, Phil. Div.)

Leave three months, with permission to visit the United States, to Capt. Stanislaus M. Neisser, P.S., to leave the division by the first available transport. (Jan. 7, Phil. Div.)

Leave three months, with permission to visit United States, to Capt. John H. Jeff. P.S., to leave the division about Feb. 15, 1913. (Jan. 20, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Samuel D. Crawford, P.S., Sengal, Basilan, will proceed by first available transportation to Zamboanga, for consultation with the department commander regarding the military situation on the Island of Basilan. (Dec. 10, D. Mind.)

## SERVICE PRACTICE PHILIPPINES.

The annual service practice of the 1st Battalion, 1st Field Art., and 1st Battalion, 2d Field Art., will be held in the vicinity of Capas, Tarlac, to which place the battalions will proceed immediately following the field inspection under the command of the senior officer who will locate and establish a suitable camp and arrange for its supply by rail from Manila, or by wagon from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, as may be more convenient and economical.

The supervising officer, the senior Field Artillery officer present, will prepare and carry out a schedule of firing conforming in all essentials to the requirements of G.O. 12, War D., 1912. Battalion and battery commanders are charged with making in advance of the field inspection such necessary preparations as will insure readiness for the practice on arrival at the camp.

Upon conclusion of the practice the battalions will proceed by marching directly to their new stations in conformity with G.O. 85, headquarters Philippines Division, 1912.

The following officers are detailed as umpires during the field inspection and will report for duty as indicated:

## Northern Detachment.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Boughton, 8th Cav.; to the department commander as senior umpire Northern Detachment, during the exercises of the entire command.

Major William O. Johnson, 8th Inf., and Capt. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav.; to the C.O., Northern Detachment, and to the senior umpire, Northern Detachment, for assignment during the exercises of the entire command.

Major Henry A. Ripley, P.S., to the senior umpire, Northern Detachment (in place of the C.O., Southern Detachment, as heretofore ordered) for assignment during the exercises of the entire command.

Southern Detachment.

Lieut. Col. Walter K. Wright, 8th Inf.; to the C.O., Southern Detachment, and to the department commander as senior umpire, Southern Detachment, during the exercises for the entire command.

Majors Amos B. Shattuck, 15th Inf., Allen Smith, jr., Houston V. Evans and Edwin J. Bracken, Phil. Scouts; to the C.O., Southern Detachment, and to the senior umpire, Southern Detachment, for assignment during the exercises of the entire command. (S.O., Jan. 4, Phil. Div.)

## ORDNANCE EXAMINATION.

The following officers will report in person to the C.O., Manila Ordnance Depot, Jan. 27, 1913, for examination for detail in the Ordnance Department: First Lieut. Frederick E. Shnyder, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Fred L. Walker, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Gilbreath, 8th Cav. (Jan. 4, Phil. Div.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf.; Capt. Powell, Clayton, jr., 11th Cav. The officers named will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 5, War D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., retired, recruiting officer, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for treatment in the hospital at that post. (March 1, War D.)

Par. 30, S.O. 50, March 1, 1913, War D., relating to Capt. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., retired, is revoked. (March 5, War D.)

## FIELD SERVICE.

The following commands fully equipped for field service, and accompanied by medical personnel already designated, will proceed by rail without delay from their present stations to Galveston, Texas: 5th Brigade; Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers; Co. D, Signal Corps; Field Hospital No. 3. (Feb. 22, C. Div.)

## TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav., is transferred to the 13th Cavalry. He will report by telegraph to the commanding officer of that regiment at Columbus, N.M., for assignment to a troop and station and will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned. (March 1, War D.)

Sergt. Moses Gray, Co. A, 20th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, is transferred as sergeant to Co. B, 4th Infantry, and he is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Virginia. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., is transferred to the 6th Cavalry and upon his relief from recruiting duty and the expiration of leave granted him will join that regiment. (March 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Guy E. Buckner, 5th Inf., now in San Francisco, Cal., is transferred to the 7th Infantry, March 3, 1913, and will join that regiment at Galveston, Texas. (March 3, War D.)

Capt. Reginald E. McNally is transferred from the 8th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry. He will join troop to which he may be assigned. (March 5, War D.)

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated Feb. 5, 1913, the following changes of stations of troops will be made by rail:

(a) The 2d Battalion, 9th Inf., from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Thomas, Ky. The movement will take place on Feb. 10, 1913, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

(b) The 3d Battalion, 4th Inf., from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to Fort Snelling, Minn. The movement will be timed so that the battalion will arrive at Fort Snelling as soon as practicable after the departure of the 2d Battalion, 9th Inf.

(c) The 3d Battalion, 9th Inf., from Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. The movement will be timed so that the battalion will arrive at Fort Logan H. Roots as soon as practicable after the departure of the 3d Battalion, 4th Inf.

(d) The 2d Battalion, 19th Inf., from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Sill, Okla. The movement will be timed so that this battalion will arrive at Fort Sill as soon as practicable after the departure of the 3d Battalion, 9th Inf.

(e) The 1st Battalion and Machine-Gun Platoon, 18th Inf., from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Missoula, Mont. Movement will be made on Feb. 10, 1913, or as soon thereafter as practicable. (Feb. 6, Cen. Div.)

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28, 1913.

Miss Lillian Hance, of Ohio, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. H. Mitchell, for two or three weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody have arrived at Fort Scott. Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of Colonel Van Deusen, commanding Fort Logan, Colo., entertained at a matinee party for Mrs. F. B. Davis Wednesday. Among the guests were Mesdames Edgar Preston Brinegar, Lester Herrick, Joseph Martin, Misses Constance Barrows, Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen. Major and Mrs. Sydney Cloman have decided not to go to Burlingame for the summer, but will keep their apartments at the Fairmont, going to the country for the week-ends. They have rented the pretty annex of the Burlingame Club, and will frequently entertain their friends there and at the club adjoining. Mrs. Maxwell Murray and her sister, Mrs. Hagan, who has been the house guest of the Murrys at Fort Scott, will leave to-morrow for a week's visit at Coronado. Mrs. Hagan will proceed from there to her home in New York by the Southern route.

The country dance given by the Coast Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society at Fort Winfield Scott was a decided success socially and financially. Mrs. J. C. Johnson had charge of the decorating committee and had the hall done in a most attractive out-of-door effect. The walls were entirely covered with large branches of eucalyptus; the stage was surrounded by a rail fence and a hedge, in the shadow of which bales of hay furnished cosy seats. Mrs. John P. Wisser and Mrs. Louis S. Chappellear received the guests and Mr. Burr McIntosh began the evening with a very amusing half hour's talk, illustrated by stereoscopic pictures. The music by the Coast Artillery band was excellent, and so much enjoyed that the party did not break up till three o'clock. Punch and lemonade were served on one side of the stage, and pop corn, chewing gum, candy and "souvenirs" sold on the opposite side, and the refreshments consisted of baked beans, salad, sandwiches, doughnuts, coffee and beer. The costumes were most attractive and some of them very original, and everybody entered so thoroughly and enthusiastically into the spirit of the dance that it will long be remembered as one of the most enjoyable affairs ever given by the Army Relief Society.

Preceding the dance were several dinner parties. Major and Mrs. J. C. Johnson entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Dorothy Rees and Lieutenants Cramer and Thatcher; and Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine had as their guests Misses Harrison and Knox and Lieutenants Sullivan and Johnson. Mr. Tobin, son of Capt. Tobin, C.A.C., is home awaiting the result of his examination for a commission. Major Lewis's family have joined him, and they are occupying the quarters in the west cantonment, formerly occupied by Col. Lea Febigar.

On Monday afternoon the 6th Infantry Bridge Club met with Mrs. Gordon. There were four tables of cards, and among those playing were Mesdames Lewis, Hunt, Bonnycastle, Ryther, Mitchell, Grubbs, Agnew, Collins, and Misses Hance and Lewis. Other ladies of the regiment came in for tea, at which Miss Nourse poured tea, Miss Olive Gray coffee, and Miss Rees served salad.

The Ladies' Five Hundred Club had an enjoyable meeting at Mrs. Van Vliet's Tuesday. The members went over to Alcatraz in the launch Alcatraz and returned on the Barrett. Those playing were Mesdames Visser, Gardener, Kennedy, Rees, Robinson, Richardson, Johnson, Hampton, Lull, Waldron, Geary, Connolly, Brooks, Guyer, Monroe and Van Vliet. The prizes were plates. Mrs. Harry Mitchell gave a large dinner party Tuesday in honor of Miss Hance and for Misses Aitken, Nourse and Lewis, and Lieutenants Conway, Drolinger, Carberry, Bridges, Murray, Simpson and McLaurin. Guests invited for later in the evening were Misses Boston, Kelcher and Rees and Lieutenants Peake, Logan and Bagby.

One of the handsomest balls at the Officers' Club at the Presidio took place Thursday night under the auspices of the 16th Infantry Branch of the Army Relief Society. It was a bal poudré, and many of the costumes were of unusual beauty. The hop room was converted into an old-fashioned French garden, the walls and ceiling being trellised and garlanded with pink azaleas and American Beauty roses. The garden was outlined with a row of bay trees and a hedge of eucalyptus, and tall white pillars, supporting baskets of flowers, were arranged about the sides and ends of the enclosure. Colonial and Louis XVI. costumes, powdered hair and patches were worn by the women, and these fitted admirably into the setting afforded by the picturesque French garden. The supper room was daintily arranged for a buffet supper, pink roses and candles furnishing the decoration, and delicious salad, rolls and coffee were served. Punch and lemonade were served in the club room. To Mrs. George White and her assistants on the committee of decoration is given the credit for the unusually beautiful setting of the bal poudré. Toward the end of the dance confetti and serpentine were thrown and the micareme spirit was much in evidence. Receiving the guests were Mesdames Cornelius Gardener, Chase W. Kennedy, George H. White, George D. Guyer and Mrs. William C. Bennett. Seven tableaux vivants were shown in a large French frame, between dances throughout the evening, that part of the entertainment being in charge of Mrs. William C. Bennett. The tableaux were all reproductions of well known paintings. Mrs. Roger Brooke posed as "Mrs. Siddons," Miss Desandolyn White as "Mme. in Pompadour," Mrs. T. Rees and little Margaret Rees as "Mme. LeBrun and Child"; Miss Dorothy Rees as "Mme. Récamier"; little Martha Gardener was Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Age of Innocence," Mrs. Allen J. Greer "Colonial lady," and Miss Margaret Knight "the Duchess of Devonshire."

Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins gave a large dinner party before the ball; as did also Major and Mrs. William C. Bennett, who had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Allen J. Greer, Mrs. Merriam, Miss White, Lieutenants Rogers and Pegram, Major and Mrs. William B. Brooks were dinner hosts for their daughter, Miss Ruth Brooks; their guests being Misses Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Dorothy Kelcher, Angela Coyle, and Lieutenants Bagby, Carberry, Peake, Thatcher and Captain Platt.

## FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 3, 1913.

On Monday night Miss Elizabeth Waterman gave a jolly sleigh ride, followed by a chafing-dish supper, at her home for Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Margaret Casteel, Miss Elizabeth Heard, Lieuts. William P. J. O'Neill, Herbert E. Taylor, Edwin O'Connor and Philip Coldwell. Mrs. Collins and little daughter, of Spokane, Wash., are guests of their aunt, Mrs. John C. Waterman. Miss Mildred O'Connell, of Tucson, Ariz., guest of Miss Amy Heard, left Monday evening for Washington, D.C.

Orders for the 6th Cavalry to proceed at once to the brigade concentration at Galveston were received late Monday night. Preliminary instruction had been received a few days before, and the regiment was ready for movement. The only delay was caused by having to send to Chicago for cars. The regiment left Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, with her daughter Dorothy, left Thursday to visit her brother in Columbia, Mo., for a short time. Later Mrs. Heintzelman expects to join Captain Heintzelman at Texas City. Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce also left Thursday, to visit her parents in Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg on Saturday evening gave an attractive dinner for Mesdames Fred E. Buchan, Mary Hammond, Delphay T. E. Casteel, Abraham G. Lott, Willis V. Morris, Joseph P. McDermott, John P. Hasson, Frederick D. Griffith and George V. Stronach.

On Friday Mrs. John C. Waterman gave a delightful luncheon, followed by five hundred. First prize, an embroidered pillow, was won by Mrs. Fred E. Buchan. The second, an embroidered towel, was won by Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg. The consolation, a vase, was given to Mrs. Francis W. Glover. Other guests were Mesdames Charles M. O'Connor, John W. Heard, James C. Hornbrook, Mathews O. Butler, Charles Y. Brownlee, Edward D. Anderson, Delphay T. E. Casteel, John W. Furlong, Abraham G. Lott, Harold Hammond, Armia Mueller, Louis R. Ball, Hu B. Myers, Willis V. Morris, Collins, Holmes, James A. Mara, George V. Stronach, John P. Hasson, Frederick D. Griffith, Edgar C. Jones, Frank K. Ross, Albert R. White, George Hanvey, Misses Ethel Myers, Amy Heard, Margaret Casteel and Elizabeth Heard.

Mrs. Holmes, of Ohio, is the house guest of her sister, Mrs. Edgar C. Jones.



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**

(Established 1810)

Fifth Ave., cor. 48th Street, New York.

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches,  
Class Rings, Insignia, Service Stationery**ACCIDENT  
INSURANCE**We offer Army and Navy Officers  
liberal policies in strong Companies.  
Write us.**W. K. PEACOCK & SON**  
General Insurance Brokers  
37 Liberty Street New York**GEORGE A. KING**  
**WILLIAM E. KING****WILLIAM E. HARVEY**  
**ARCHBOLD KING****KING & KING****ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW**

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the  
Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS  
AND IMPORTERS**  
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.****ARTISTS' MATERIALS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**ATTENTION! COMRADES AND SHIPMATES!  
JOIN THE ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U. S. A.**Every comrade and shipmate in active service or discharged, regular or volunteer,  
owes it to himself and family to join some semi-military veterans organization. The Army  
and Navy Union, a perpetual organization, cares for the sick, buries the dead, extends a  
helping hand to the comrade and his widow or orphan when in distress, aims to elevate  
the social and material standing of enlisted men, encourages and aids legislation in their  
behalf, and exerts every effort to perpetuate patriotism, love of country and for our dear  
old flag. Join us as a member-at-large; must be, \$2.00; annual dues, \$1.00. Write  
for circular and application blank to Adjutant General THOMAS H. AVERY, 200 Montague  
St., Brooklyn, N. Y. National Commander GEORGE RUSSELL DOWNS, 225 Peach St.,  
Erie, Pa. Organizers wanted.**BIDS FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING** cadet uni-  
forms and other uniform articles to the University of  
Illinois for the academic years 1913-1914 and 1914-1915 will  
be received by the undersigned at his office, Room 108 Engi-  
neering Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, until  
10 o'clock a.m., Saturday, April 12, 1913, at which time and  
place they will be publicly opened. Specifications will be  
furnished on application. Proposals contained in sealed en-  
velopes marked "Proposals for Uniforms" and sample articles  
will be sent to the above address. The University reserves  
the right to reject any and all bids and, except in the case of  
coats and trousers, to accept parts of bids. (Signed)  
B. C. MORSE, Major U.S. Infantry, Commandant of Cadets.**COUPON CHECKS, IN BOOKS OR STRIPS:** For Post Ex-  
changes, Bowling Alleys, Company Pool, Tailors, Barbers,  
Milk, etc. Samples and prices on application. Also military  
labor saving blanks, Company Stationery, Holiday Menus,  
and general job printing for military trade. **The Eagle Press,**  
Service Printers, Portland, Me.**YOUNG LADY TEACHER,** three years' public school ex-  
perience, university training, of good appearance and best  
social references, would like to go with officer's family to  
foreign station as private tutor. Would not be wholly de-  
pendent on salary; chief object, congenial people, and an  
opportunity to see something of a foreign country. Address  
Teacher, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.**WANTED.—A RETIRED SOLDIER;** one who can blow  
the simpler bugle calls preferred, to have charge dormitory,  
etc. One who knew tailoring could add to income. Address  
Commandant Cadets, Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee,  
Tenn.**MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION** 400  
large page illustrated catalog. Wholesale and retail prices.  
38c. stamps. **FRANCIS BANNERMAN,** 501 Broadway, N.Y.**HENRY K. GOALE, MESS CHESTS** and Camp Supplies.  
Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.**SECOND LIEUT. OF CAVALRY** desires transfer to **FIELD  
ARTILLERY.** Address F.G., care of Army and Navy Journal,  
N.Y. city.**CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.—INSURANCE**

Life and Accident Policies for Army and Navy Officers.

140 Pearl St., New York

**WEST POINT--ANNAPOLIS**Our course will enable you to prepare for West Point or Annapolis without leaving home  
or discontinuing regular school work. Our system gives all advantages of resident prepara-  
tory schools with none of the disadvantages. You can be SURE of SUCCESS and that with-  
out disregarding the advice of the authorities in these institutions. Write for Booklet "J."  
**THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE**  
TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY W. McLEES MEEK, Ph.D.  
THEODORE NELSON, B.S., LL.B., J.D., Class of 1903, U. S. Naval Academy**PREPARATION FOR WEST POINT, ANNAPO-  
LIS, 2nd Lieut. in Army or  
Marine Corps, Assistant Paymaster (Navy), or Cadet Revenue Cutter Service**  
**EXAMINATIONS**We instruct by correspondence or in class. School has record of unbroken suc-  
cesses. Request Catalog B—tells all about  
**MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.****THE ARMY AND NAVY  
PREPARATORY SCHOOL**Prepares young men for admission to the United  
States Military Academy, the United States Naval  
Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.  
E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washing-  
ton, D.C.It is planned by Chairman Hay to take up the aviation  
problem at the special session. Even if the program of  
the session should not include general military legisla-  
tion, extended hearings will be conducted by the Mil-  
itary Affairs Committee. The proposition to create an**JACOB REED'S SONS**1424-1426 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia**MAKERS OF  
High-Grade  
Uniforms and  
Accoutrements  
for Officers**

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.

**SAFETY RAZOR BLADES** (any make) sharpened better  
than new (latest improved No. 14 Odell electric power ma-  
chines). Each blade hair tested. New edge or no charge.  
Single edge 25c dozen, double edge 35c dozen. Send postal  
for mailing envelope and circular, or mail blades to-day,  
enclosing money or stamps. Blades returned promptly post-  
paid. Vest pocket blade holder free. **Copeland & Co., Case-  
Mead Bldg., Providence, R.I.****EXPORTERS,** with a member of firm at present in South  
America, wish to hear from manufacturers of all kinds of  
goods and equipment for army and navy uses, with a view to  
placing same with Governments there. Address **Equipment,  
Army and Navy Journal, New York city.****Accident Insurance**We offer to Officers of the Army Accident  
and Health Insurance in standard com-  
panies on the **SAME BASIS** and at the  
**SAME COST** as to civilians.  
Cost and full particulars upon request.**Mason Young Company, Inc.**

General Insurance Brokers

25 Liberty Street New York City  
**MASON YOUNG, Jr.** **CURTIS H. BOWNE** **GEORGE H. YOUNG**  
President Vice-President Sec'y and Treasurer**WANTED  
Uniform Cutter**One thoroughly conversant  
with Army and Navy Uniforms  
cut to order. A splendid posi-  
tion open for the right man.  
Apply with reference

Box 228, Boston, Mass.

**ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.****SPECIAL COACHING** for commissions in the Army, Navy,  
Pay Corps, Marine Corps, etc.; and for entrance exams.  
for West Point and Annapolis.**EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS** in all recent exams.  
**VAST MAJORITY OF COMMISSIONS** won by our pupils.  
**FIRST PLACE IN EVERY BRANCH** of Service.Catalogs. **M. DOWD, Principal,** 1326 Girard St.aviation corps will meet with determined opposition  
both from the War Department and members of the Mil-  
itary Affairs Committee, who oppose the creation of any  
new corps or bureau, fearing that eventually it will mean  
an increase in the number of general officers in the  
Army, as an aviation corps under the jurisdiction of the  
signal officers will require a brigadier general. The  
creation of an aviation corps will be opposed by the  
War Department and the Army, as this would require  
the duplication of much of the mechanical and technical  
work of the Signal Corps. To act as observers, aviators  
must use wireless telegraphy and other Signal Corps de-  
vices, and the Signal Corps is already equipped to do  
much of the work required on the machinery of aero-  
planes.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

**THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.**The inaugural address of Woodrow Wilson upon his  
induction into office as the twenty-seventh President of  
the United States at Washington, D.C., March 4, was  
on the high plane of the first inaugural of Abraham Lin-  
coln and Lincoln's address at Gettysburg. We seem to  
hear an echo of Lincoln's thrilling speeches when we  
read these closing words of the Wilson inaugural:"The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a  
solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of  
ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made  
an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face  
this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our  
heartstrings like some air out of God's own presence,  
where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge  
and the brother are one. We know our task to be no  
mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us  
through and through, whether we be able to understand  
our time and the need of our people, whether we be in-  
deed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have  
the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to  
choose our high course of action. This is not a day of  
triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not  
the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's  
hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance;  
men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who  
shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try?  
I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-look-  
ing men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail  
them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!"Well would it be for the country, well for humanity,  
if President Wilson could bring, not only his party, but  
all his fellow-citizens to this high-level of consecrated  
purpose. We fear that too many will close their ears  
to his admonition, because it comes from one who was  
about to enter upon an office he is to hold for four years  
with the prospect of its continuance beyond that period.  
Selfish interest will prompt so many of his hearers to  
postpone their act of consecration until they first secure  
the office they seek that we shall find no abatement in the  
number of those whose eagerness to devote themselves to  
the public service disturbs the comfort and the peace of  
mind of the Chief Magistrate upon the occasion of a  
change of administration, especially one indicating so  
radical a departure from the existing order as in the  
present case. It is well that our new President has  
taken early occasion to guard himself against the in-  
trusion upon his time of the seekers after office.We shall watch to see how President Wilson's high  
purpose takes concrete expression in legislation and  
executive action. For legislation, and to some extent  
for executive action, he must depend upon the co-ordina-  
tion of many opinions and the co-operation of many  
purposes. He is in a worse case than was Mr. Cleveland  
when he is said to have complained of having Congress  
on his hands. The legislative halls are filled with Mem-  
bers new to the art of law making, and ignorant of the  
restraints which its orderly processes put upon their  
reformatory tendencies. There will, we fear, be a ten-  
dency to destroy rather than to build up, in spite of the  
declaration of the inaugural that "we shall restore, not  
destroy."Brown of the Cross Roads, judging things as he does  
by local standards, is inclined to take alarm at the mere  
size of things as orderly in their growth and as honestly  
representative of healthy conditions as the increase of  
the cattle upon his well tended farm. Too many of those  
who influence legislation fail to understand or compre-  
hend forms of industry alien to the daily pursuits with  
which they are familiar. In illustration we recall the  
case of the Postmaster of New York, whose application  
for an appropriation to install pneumatic tubes to dis-  
tribute mail to the branch offices from the general post-  
office, which gathered the mail for the nearly five mil-  
lion residents of the great city, was met by the objection  
from a country member of the Committee of the House  
that the mail for the branch offices should be sent by a  
boy.We dwell upon this feature of legislative infelicity be-  
cause it so seriously affects the interests of the military  
services. Too many regard the military man as an ex-  
crescence upon the body politic, instead of being as he is,  
as essential a part in its functions as the merchant, or  
the minister, the advocate, or the judge. This spirit  
appears to be on the increase as men lose the recollec-  
tion of the occasion on which the drawn sword was the  
only security of the republic in great crises, and the  
guardian of law and the preserver of liberty on the  
many occasions in which the public danger was less con-  
spicuous. It cannot be concealed that there are elements  
in the new administration which have in them a note  
of danger; not because of any evil purpose, but only be-  
cause ignorance is held at experiment. But safety may  
be found in the conservative influence of administrative  
responsibility, so that we may hope for the best. It is



events rather than the theories of men that shape human destinies. The spirit shown by the new heads of the Department of War and the Navy, as reported in another column, is certainly hopeful. They are entitled to receive, as they will receive, the cordial co-operation of the Services and of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the discharge of their new duties. They succeed an administration which has done much to establish our military and naval administration upon a sound basis, and it is to be hoped that they will continue, and enlarge upon, the work already under way.

As for President Wilson, he has the sincerest good wishes of all patriotic citizens. Without regard to section or party, they unite in the hope that his administration may be one to honor him and promote the interests of our common country. He brings to the consideration of the grave problems confronting him an earnest and conscientious purpose, a trained intelligence and a wide acquaintance with men and affairs which promise success.

#### THE NEW WAR SECRETARIES.

##### THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Even before he had been sworn in, Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey, had assumed the duties of Secretary of War. Previous to attending an informal meeting of the new Cabinet at the White House on March 5 Mr. Garrison called upon Secretary Stimson, who immediately began to turn over the duties of the office to the new Secretary. There were a great many important questions pending both in the military and civil branches of the War Department, and Mr. Stimson took up the task of acquainting his successor with all of their intricate details. This work was interrupted only long enough to allow Mr. Garrison to go to the White House, after which he was sworn in. He had not gone very far into the business of the Department until he realized that Mr. Stimson would be of great assistance to him if he would remain in the Department for a week or so. Mr. Garrison stated the situation as he viewed it frankly to Mr. Stimson and asked him to remain at the Department until he could get hold of the machinery. Mr. Stimson very generously consented to render the new Secretary all the assistance within his power, and accordingly the outgoing Secretary was assigned to a room next to the Chief of Staff. Such cordial and close relations between an outgoing and incoming Cabinet Minister have scarcely a parallel.

"I am deeply grateful to Mr. Stimson for his efforts to assist me in taking hold of the War Department," said Secretary Garrison. "I am making such demands upon him in this respect that I really feel as if I am imposing upon him. I intend to avail myself of all the assistance that Mr. Stimson is willing to give me."

The new Secretary said that he would not be ready to outline any general policy until he has given careful study to the needs of the Army. He added, however, that he was convinced that the problem of national defense was a great one and one worthy of the most careful thought and consideration. Mr. Garrison in taking hold of his duty evinces a great interest in military problems and shows that he intends to give consideration to the needs of the Army, as well as the civil affairs of the War Department. Although he has never had any military service, Mr. Garrison has always taken interest in the questions of national defense. He is well known as an attorney of great ability and a close student of national questions.

No Secretary except those who took charge at the opening of one of the great wars was ever confronted with more intricate and difficult problems than Mr. Garrison. Aside from carrying on the work of reorganizing the Army, the Mexican situation is still in a very troublesome condition. Despite the reassuring advices from Mexico the spirit of anarchy still pervades the country. At any time another revolution is apt to develop in Mexico, and it devolves on Secretary Garrison to have the Army prepared for it. The new Secretary is called by the New York Herald "an avowed advocate of independence for the Philippine Islands," which may mean much or little according as that independence is to be immediate or to be given on demonstration of self-government fitness. President Taft, though stoutly opposed down to the closing hours of his term, to the granting of immediate independence, always has advocated the ultimate extension of full political freedom to the islanders, but that time in his mind seems remote. No one can be said to have a much better idea of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government than Mr. Taft, who for three years was civil governor of the islands and inaugurated the civilian policies which have been expanded to meet changing conditions since his departure. Remembering the interesting circumstances that attended the visit of Secretary of War Dickinson to the Philippines in 1910, in which must be included the expressions of the Moro chiefs against amalgamation with the Christian Filipinos, we take the liberty of suggesting, thus early in his assuming the duties of the war portfolio, that Mr. Garrison visit the archipelago at an early date. We make this recommendation not only because of the political bearing of the Philippine question, but especially because so important a part of the work of the Army lies in those islands. While many officers of the Army who have served in the islands can give the new Secretary important information, we feel that his view of the situation out there would be broadened by a personal inspection of the field in which our Army has done and is doing so vital a work for the benefit of the natives.

It was announced on March 6 that Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop would be continued at least temporarily in

their present capacity with the new administration. This, it is understood, is being done largely to give the heads of the departments an opportunity to become acquainted with the duties of their offices before making any sweeping changes. It is understood that the same policy will be pursued with regard to the Council of Aids in the Navy Department, and it is not the purpose of President Wilson to make any immediate change in his personal aids. He is following the policy which he announced from Trenton of proceeding cautiously in making changes in the departments. It is evident that he has directed the members of his Cabinet to follow the same line, and there will be no sudden upheaval in either of the departments. So far he has refused to allow politicians to interfere with the administration of the departments, and has announced that he intends to refer all candidates for office to the heads of the departments.

##### THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Few, if any, Secretaries of the Navy have been inducted into office under such auspicious circumstances as Josephus Daniels when he took the oath of office on March 5. The entire National Democratic Committee and prominent Democratic leaders from every part of the country who had been associated with Mr. Daniels in the party's council were present. There were probably two hundred prominent people present on this occasion, and the following day there was a continuous stream of Congressional visitors, who came to the Department to congratulate the new Secretary. Mr. Daniels not only has a large circle of friends among Democratic leaders in every part of the country, but among public men generally. He takes up his duties with the good wishes of the leaders of all parties.

Secretary Daniels has always taken an interest in the Navy. He is very close to President Wilson, and it is stated that he had the choice of a number of places in the Cabinet and accepted the Navy portfolio on account of his great interest in its duties. Naturally Secretary Daniels is not inclined to announce any policy until he has given a careful study to naval questions. He will give the Navy a splendid administration. His success in editing a strong newspaper, in business and in politics gives assurance of this. He is widely known throughout the South, where his fifty years of life have been passed, and who has never given any indication of preferring office-holding to editing his newspaper. This is his first public office, with the exception of the holding of the position of appointment clerk under Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith in the second Cleveland administration. Secretary Daniels has, however, been a power in the councils of his party, having represented for sixteen years the state of North Carolina in the Democratic National Committee, of which he is the second senior member. He has been a staunch Bryanite since the beginning in 1896 of the Nebraskan's national prominence. Mr. Daniels was born in Washington, N.C., and the coincidence that he is attaining national country-wide notice now in the city of that name is equalled by the fact that the first town in which he printed a newspaper was named Wilson, where as a boy he conducted an amateur newspaper. He long cherished the ambition of being the leading editor of his state, and after making the Raleigh Chronicle a vigorous rival of the older sheet he purchased the News and Observer, into which he merged the Chronicle.

The Navy in the last few years under the direction of the retiring Secretary has been managed by a man familiar with the conduct of large business enterprises, to whom the mobilization of the fleet at New York several times was a mere incident in the development of the American Navy. Whether such large strokes of management will appear attractive to a man reared in a section far removed from the huge financial undertakings of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, one is at least assured that his service on the National Democratic Committee for more than a decade and a half must have given to Mr. Daniels the power to view a question from a national as well as a state or sectional point of view, and whatever breadth of treatment he may give to the various naval problems that will come before him will be fairly ascribable to the admirable opportunity that national committee work affords for feeling the pulse of the whole country.

#### QUESTION OF MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

The attitude of the United States toward Mexico, which seems to puzzle certain London newspapers, should present no complexity at all to anyone who will remember that the American Government from the very beginning has favored neither this nor that revolutionary chief. All it has done has been to treat with the ipso facto head of the Mexican government, and with him alone. When the Madero revolution was in full tide the United States took no side either for or against it, contenting itself merely with demanding of the federal and revolutionary forces respect and protection for Americans in Mexico. Whatever negotiations it had with Mexico then were had with the de jure government, that of President Porfirio Diaz, the duly elected head of the republic. When Madero triumphed and the people of Mexico at a popular election chose him President his was recognized as the only legitimate government until he was deposed by force and another government was set up in its place.

It is difficult, therefore, to understand what the London Daily News and Leader means by asking why, if intervention was demanded before the Madero executions, or assassinations, "a series of ferocious murders makes that intervention less necessary." It is no affair of the United States how many murders go on in Mexico so long as

Americans and their interests are left untouched. The Mexicans are being murdered by Mexicans, and we have no right to interfere with them in their ghastly methods of political reprisal. The reason that the demand for intervention is not heard now as it was before the fall of Madero is that fighting has practically ceased for the moment in Mexico, and there is no longer the danger to Americans that existed when the artillery and rifle fire of the Madero and the Diaz forces was sweeping the Mexican capital and now and then wounding or even killing Americans. If there shall break out another revolution next week or next year against the rule of Huerta, and in the resultant hostilities American life and property shall be endangered, our London contemporaries may rest assured that there will be heard the same demand in the United States for intervention that was heard three weeks ago. The attempt to make it appear that certain commercial or financial "interests" in the United States were behind the collapse of the Madero government is as silly as the assertion two years ago that the Madero campaign against Diaz was financed by Wall street. The Inter Ocean of Chicago puts it well when it says:

"The bald truth is that it is none of our business whether or how the Mexican faction leaders kill off each other. For the welfare of the masses of the Mexican people it is perhaps desirable that they should kill off each other, as the brawling English barons did in the Wars of the Roses. Mexico is in much the same state now as England was then."

The protest that President Taft made against the execution of Madero was prompted by the dictates of common humanity. Madero was the President of the republic elected by a popular vote, or by a vote as "popular" as any balloting is in that country. He had taken an oath to defend the government of which he was the head. In fighting against the revolution of young Diaz he was not only acting within his rights, but not to do so would have been to prove false to the solemn obligations he assumed when he took the presidential office. Therefore there was no reason for executing him, although he would have been justified in the eyes of the world if, having succeeded, he had executed the leaders in arms against the only authorized government of Mexico. At the time Maximilian was executed in Mexico in 1867 the American Government made representations against his being put to death. Now, as then, the United States acted in harmony with the sentiments of an enlightened humanity, and the disregard of our wishes cannot be twisted into a national affront. It would be better for Mexico and for humanity if our neighbors could be persuaded to follow the liberal example of this country in such matters. How different conditions in this country would have been had some of the politicians had their way at the close of the Civil War and secured the execution of Jefferson Davis and the punishment in some drastic way of Robert E. Lee and others.

#### GENERAL WOOD AS CHIEF OF STAFF.

The detail of Major Gen. Leonard Wood as Chief of Staff of the Army was terminated by his resignation upon the advent of the new Secretary of War, in accordance with the requirements of Army Regulations. General Wood has been directed by the Secretary to continue on his present duty until further orders. As the New York Times says, "General Wood's work as Chief of Staff has been zealous and well directed, he has accomplished reforms in the Service in spite of the fierce opposition he has encountered, and his retention in the office is wise." When the office of Chief of Staff was first established details were made from officers whose speedy progress to the retired list compelled frequent changes. The late Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who might himself have been a recipient of the honor had the practice continued, urged the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to condemn it and to advise the selection of some man who could continue to the end of his detail, and thus have an opportunity to accomplish something. As the advice was sound, we accepted it and have acted upon it consistently ever since, as we shall continue to do.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has had the best of reasons for believing that General Wood would be continued in his office as Chief of Staff, and so stated some time ago.

It will not now be necessary to issue any further orders to permit General Wood to serve out his normal detail of four years. His status is the same as it was under President Taft, who had the authority to relieve General Wood as President Wilson now has. Unless relieved by order of President Wilson he will remain Chief of Staff until the end of his tour. It can be stated that the relations between the new Secretary and General Wood fill all the requirements of Paragraph 772, Army Regulations. It was not necessary for Secretary Garrison to continue General Wood under his original designation as Chief of Staff to keep him on duty at the War Department. The President or the Secretary of War could have detailed him as Acting Chief of Staff or on duty at the War Department until the regular detail of Chief of Staff was made. Apparently the President and Secretary Garrison have decided to retain General Wood. This expression of confidence in General Wood is the highest tribute to his ability and an unqualified endorsement of his administration. It can be stated unequivocally that General Wood was not a candidate to succeed himself under the new administration. He made no application to the President or Secretary of War for a re-detail. He simply awaited orders as a soldier should, and was rewarded by the new administration for his devotion to duty.



## THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

(Other Congressional news appears on pages 823 and 824.)

The Sixty-second Congress is dead, but it died hard, taking with it two of the big appropriation bills, one of which, the Indian Appropriation bill, was talked to death, and the other, the Sundry Civil bill, was vetoed by the President because it contained a proviso which the President characterized as class legislation of the most vicious sort. This was the proviso that would have prevented the use of any part of the appropriation for the prosecution of labor organizations or farmers' combinations as trusts. This measure, which among other important matters appropriates for the construction and fortification of the Panama Canal, as noted on page 803, our issue of March 1, will doubtless be reintroduced at the special session which is to be convened in April, and as the appropriations are not necessary to be available before July 1 there is ample time to repass the bill.

The Rivers and Harbors bill stood in doubt of receiving the Executive approval until the last day, when the President signed it because otherwise many valuable public improvements already under way would suffer. The President once more urged the wisdom of the creation of a consecutive plan of public improvements and the departure from the present haphazard way of authorizing or appropriating for engineering work in the districts that are able to bring the most political pressure to bear in favor of individual projects.

The Army Appropriation bill, with the items of new legislation as adopted in detail, will be found on page 824.

Among the final legislation of this Congress we note the following:

Congress has provided pensions as follows: Mary MacArthur, widow of Arthur MacArthur, late lieutenant general, U.S.A., \$100 per month; Anne G. Hawkins, widow of Hamilton S. Hawkins, late brigadier general, U.S.A., \$50 per month.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who up to the present time has been the senior member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission and whose term as Senator expires with the Sixty-second Congress, has been appointed, by special act, special resident commissioner of the Lincoln Memorial Commission at a salary of \$5,000 per year.

A commission is created to select a site on property of the United States in the city of Washington, and secure plans and designs for and erect on the site selected a memorial or statue of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade, late commander of the Army of the Potomac; the foundation and pedestal for said memorial or statue to be furnished by the U.S. Government at a cost not in excess of \$10,000, and the memorial or statue to be furnished by the state of Pennsylvania at an approximate cost of \$20,000.

The President is authorized to appoint Charles Dudley Daly to the grade of first lieutenant of Field Artillery, U.S.A., to take rank on the list of first lieutenants of Field Artillery next after the name of Charles P. Hollingsworth; no back pay or allowances to accrue as a result of the passage of this act, and no increase in the total number of officers now authorized by law by reason of the passage of this act.

The President is authorized to appoint Robert N. Campbell a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., to take rank next after 1st Lieut. Robert O. Edwards, C.A.C., the said Robert N. Campbell having served for a period of eight years and six months, from June, 1902, to December, 1910, and receive no pay or emolument except from the date of his appointment; no increase in the total authorized commissioned strength of the Army to result therefrom.

The age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy is waived for one year in the case of Minor Meriwether, jr., in consideration of his previous naval service.

The Secretary of War is directed to inquire into the practicability of purchasing the land upon which the Bull Run monuments stand, the advisability of making the purchase thereof, and the price which will have to be paid therefor.

The General Deficiency bill as passed carries a total of \$28,000,000. Besides the payment of various Army and Navy claims in settlement of officers' accounts the following Service items are carried:

Army—Pay of officers and enlisted men, \$2,879,622; commutation of quarters, paymasters' clerks, \$29,688.80 and \$17,499.20; subsistence, \$700,000.15; relief of sufferers from floods, \$18,173.69.

Navy—To reimburse "General account of advances," \$2,382.41; payment certain beneficiaries, \$35; pay, miscellaneous, \$103,241.78; advertising for recruits at New Orleans, \$136.84, and at Jackson, Mich., \$33; for equipping naval high-powered radio station at Arlington, \$46,000; coal and transportation, \$237,595.33; provisions for the Navy, \$747,092.56, contingent, bureau of supplies and accounts, \$11,968.14; bureau of steam engineering, \$7,305.60; Marine Corps, \$56,500; medicine and surgery, \$60,000; for concrete and granite drydock, \$1,310.99.

The Pension Appropriation bill came back from conference with the single Senate amendment stricken out. This would have made available the unexpended balance of the appropriation for clerk hire and other services at pension agencies for the fiscal year 1913 for payment of traveling and other incidental expenses of clerks transferred from the various pension agencies to Washington. The bill appropriates \$180,300,000, and is now a law in the form in which it appeared in our issue of Feb. 22, page 770.

Another act that was adopted is the amendment of Section 5 of the General Pension Act of May 11, 1912. In the section as it appears below we print the new matter in black face type:

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, as each application for pension filed under this act is adjudicated, to cause to be kept a record showing the name, length of service, and age of each claimant, the monthly rate of payment granted to or received by him, and the county and state of his residence; and shall at the end of the fiscal year 1914 tabulate the records so obtained by states and counties, and to furnish certified copies thereof upon demand and payment of such fee therefor as is provided by law for certified copies of records in the executive departments; and that further increase of rate under this act on account of advancing age shall be made without further application by pensioner and shall take effect and commence from the date he is shown by the aforesaid record to have attained the age provided by this act as a basis of rating: Provided, That where a claim has been heretofore adjudicated and the record therein does not sufficiently establish the date of birth of the soldier or sailor pensioner nothing herein shall prevent such further investigation as is deemed necessary, in order to establish a record upon which future increases of rate

under this act, on account of advancing age, may be possible, the object being to advance automatically the rate of pension, as provided for by this act, without unnecessary expense to the pensioner.

By the enactment of S. 271, as amended by the House, the collection of military and naval records of the Revolutionary War is provided for as follows:

That within the limits of the appropriation herein made, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to collect or copy and classify, with a view to publication, the scattered military records of the Revolutionary War, including all troops acting under state authority, and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to collect or copy and classify, with a view to publication, the scattered naval records of the Revolutionary War.

Sec. 2. That all such records in the possession or custody of any official of the United States shall be transferred, the military records to the War Department and the naval records to the Navy Department.

Sec. 3. That there is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$25,000 for the War Department and \$7,000 for the Navy Department: Provided, That the aforesaid sums of money shall be expended, respectively, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and that they shall make to Congress each year detailed statements showing how the money herein appropriated has been expended and to whom: Provided further, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used in this purchase of any such records that may be discovered either in the hands of private owners or in public depositories.

We reserve for another week a more intimate history of the legislative campaign of the past two years and a consideration of those worthy measures which, though fallen by the wayside, may yet attain victory in the new Congress, the Sixty-third.

## THE NAVY GETS ONE BATTLESHIP.

The "little Navy" men have once more scored, in their efforts to appear economical and peace-loving, at the expense of their country's naval strength. The House confers and the House itself refused to accept the Senate's authorization of two first class battleships, though they did accede to the inclusion of a transport and a supply ship. It was only a few hours before the expiration of the Sixty-second Congress that final agreement on the bill was reached. Numerous items which had been originally stricken out on point of order in the House and were restored in the Senate are adopted, and the total appropriation is \$140,628,643.53, over two and a half million more than the House had appropriated and some six millions less than the Senate had voted on Feb. 28.

The bill as adopted thus provides for Increase of the Navy:

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed one first class battleship carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,425,000: Provided, That the battleship herein authorized shall be built in a Government navy yard.

Six torpedoed destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$950,000 each.

Four submarine torpedoed boats in as amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,478,936; and the sum of \$1,294,912 is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

One transport, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,850,000.

One supply ship, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,425,000.

The Secretary of the Navy may build any of the other vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

That the U.S.S. Portsmouth be and hereby is, transferred to the state of California upon condition that the said state of California, by and through its Governor, accept said vessel, U.S.S. Portsmouth, for said state, after having been first authorized by the Legislature of said state of California, and upon the further condition that said vessel remain the property of said state, to be preserved and cared for by the said state of California at its own cost and expense, and the said vessel be turned over to the state authorities of California without any expense to the Government.

Construction of machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$19,818,228.

Increase of the Navy: torpedoed boats: On account of submarine torpedoed boats heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$2,058,363.

Increase of the Navy: equipment: Toward the completion of equipment outfit of the vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$430,000.

Increase of the Navy: armor and armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$11,724,192.

Total increase of the Navy heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$35,325,695.

## NEW LEGISLATION IN THIS YEAR'S ACT.

Taking the bill as it now becomes a law, we find the following new legislation:

Rank for Naval Academy dentist.—Provided, That the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the dentist now at the U.S. Naval Academy a dental surgeon in the Navy for duty at the U.S. Naval Academy, to have the corresponding rank, pay and allowances as the senior dental surgeon now at the U.S. Military Academy: And provided further, That he shall not be eligible for retirement before he has reached the age of seventy years, except for physical disability incurred in the line of duty.

Constructive service.—That so much of an act entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps," approved March 3, 1899, which reads as follows: "and that all officers, including warrant officers, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life shall, on the date of appointment, be credited for computing their pay, with five years' service," shall not apply to any person entering the Navy from and after the passage of this act: Provided, That Sec. 1486 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply in the case of officers who enter the Navy after the passage of this act, and all such officers shall take precedence when of the same grade according to their respective dates of commission in that grade.

Aviation Pay.—That from and after the passage and approval of this act the pay and allowances that are now or may be hereafter fixed by law for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be increased thirty-five per centum for such officers as are now or may hereafter be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy on aviation duty: Provided, That this increase of pay and allowances shall be given to such officers only as are actual flyers of heavier-than-air craft, and while so detailed: Provided further, That no more than thirty officers of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be detailed to aviation service: Provided further, That no officer above the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy or major in the Marine

Corps shall be detailed for actual flying: Provided further, That nothing in this provision shall be construed to increase the total number of officers now in the Navy or Marine Corps.

Commutation of subsistence, Nurse Corps.—Authorizes the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow disbursements heretofore made in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Navy for commutation of subsistence to the members of the Nurse Corps of the Navy at the rate of seventy-five cents per day, but does not authorize such an allowance in the future.

Pay from date of commission.—That all officers of the Navy who, since the third day of March, 1899, have been advanced or may hereafter be advanced in grade or rank pursuant to law shall be allowed the pay and allowances of the higher grade or rank from the dates stated in their commissions.

Credits in paymasters' accounts.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to credit the accounts of Paymaster John W. Morse, U.S. Navy, with the sum of \$17,838.28, being the amount stolen from United States funds by Pay Clerk Edward V. Lee, U.S.N., and charged in the accounts of Paymaster Morse; authorizes the Auditor for the Navy Department to credit the account of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., with the sum of \$263.54, this amount being advanced in accordance with the provisions of law by Pay Director Speel to Paymaster Clerk Edward V. Lee, who deserted from the Service before the amount could be deducted from his salary.

Leave of absence, navy yard per diem employees.—That employees while taking their leaves of absence shall not receive compensation for services rendered during the period of such leave of absence in addition to leave pay.

Advertising for recruits.—Provided, That authority is hereby granted to employ the service of an advertising agency in advertising for recruits under such terms and conditions as are most advantageous to the Government.

Purchases by contract.—Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to purchase of shells or projectiles of an experimental nature or to be used for experimental purposes and paid for from the appropriation "Experiments, Bureau of Ordnance": Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to make emergency purchases of war material abroad: And provided further, That when such purchases are made abroad, this material shall be admitted free of duty.

Limiting price of powder.—Provided, That no part of any money appropriated by this act shall be expended for the purchase of powder other than small-arms powder at a price in excess of fifty-three cents a pound: Provided further, That in expenditures of this appropriation or any part thereof for powder no powder shall at any time be purchased unless the powder factory at Indian Head, Md., shall be operated on a basis of not less than its full maximum capacity.

Ammunition for ships.—Appropriation is made available until expended.

Radio shore stations.—For the purchase of land for necessary sites for radio shore stations, limiting the amount to be expended for such purpose to \$50,000.

Coal and transportation.—\$75,000 is appropriated for test of Alaskan coal. Sec. 1552, Rev. Stat., U.S., authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish, at such places as he may deem necessary, suitable depots for coal and other fuel for the supply of steamships of war, is hereby repealed. Appropriations are made: To complete coaling plant at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$306,250; heater coils in fuel oil tanks, \$43,500; additional fuel oil tank at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$30,000; fuel oil tank at Boston, Mass., \$57,700; contingent for repairs and additions to existing depots for coal and other fuel, \$62,550; in all, \$500,000, to be available until expended.

Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., is to receive \$20,000 for central administration building.

Naval station, Narragansett Bay, \$40,000 for land.

Marine barracks, Panama.—\$400,000 is appropriated.

Naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.—\$70,000 for new power plant.

Navy Dental Reserve.—Provided, That a Navy Dental Reserve Corps is hereby authorized to be organized to be operated under the provisions of the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, providing for the organization and operation of a Navy Medical Reserve Corps, and differing therefrom in no respect other than that the qualification requirements of the appointees shall be dental surgeons and graduates of reputable schools of medicine or dentistry instead of "graduates of reputable schools of medicine," and so many of said appointees may be ordered to temporary active service as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary to the health and efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, providing the whole number of both Regular Corps and Reserve Corps dental surgeons in active service shall not exceed, in time of peace, one to each 1,500 of the said personnel, and no dental surgeon shall render service other than temporary service until his appointment shall have been confirmed by the Senate: Provided further, That the Dental Corps officers of permanent tenure shall be appointed from the Dental Reserve Corps membership in accordance with the said provisions of the said act, and all such appointees shall be citizens of the United States between twenty-two and thirty years of age, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional repute, and before appointment shall pass satisfactory physical and professional examinations, and when appointed shall take rank and precedence in the same manner in all respects as in the case of appointees to the Medical Corps of the Navy, and shall receive corresponding pay and allowances and when they reach the age of sixty-four years be entitled to retired pay: Provided, That their promotions shall be limited to six from the grade of assistant dental surgeon to the grade of passed assistant dental surgeon in each period of five years, and to three from the grade of passed assistant dental surgeon to the grade of dental surgeon in each period of seven years. That the provisions of the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, which relate to the appointment of dental surgeons to the Navy Medical Reserve and Dental Corps are hereby repealed.

Provision contracts.—The appropriation for "Provisions, Navy," shall be available until the close of the fiscal year 1913, and that thereafter awards of contracts for provisions for the Navy shall be made by individual items, the contract being awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Dairy for Naval Academy.—Provides \$100,000 for the purchase of necessary land and buildings for a Naval Academy dairy, with a proviso that the land shall not cost more than \$75,000 and that the Treasury of the United States be reimbursed for the full amount from the profits of the midshipmen's store fund.

Wrecking pontoon.—Provides \$300,000 for the construction or purchase of a testing and wrecking pontoon for submarine boats.

Public works appropriations.—The amounts herein appropriated for public works, except for the Naval Observatory and for repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, shall be available until expended.

Navy hospitals.—Sec. 4810, Rev. Stat., U.S., is hereby amended as to read: "Sec. 4810. The Secretary of the Navy shall procure at suitable places proper sites for Navy hospitals, and if the necessary buildings are not procured with the site, shall cause such to be erected, having due regard to economy, and giving preference to such plans as with most convenience and least cost will admit of subsequent additions, when the funds permit and circumstances require; and shall provide, at one of the establishments, a permanent asylum for disabled and decrepit Navy officers, seamen, and marines: Provided, That hereafter no sites shall be procured or hospital buildings erected or extensions to existing hospitals made unless hereafter authorized by Congress.

Vessel repairs authorized.—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make expenditures for repairs and changes on the vessels herein named, in an amount not to exceed sum specified for each vessel, respectively: North Dakota, \$250,000; Minnesota, \$250,000; submarine C-1, \$100,000; submarine C-2, \$100,000; submarine C-3, \$100,000; submarine C-4, \$100,000; submarine C-5, \$100,000; submarine D-1, \$100,000; submarine D-2, \$100,000; submarine D-3, \$100,000; Hannibal, \$75,000; Lexington, \$100,000; Justin, \$50,000; Nanshan, \$75,000; Prometheus, to convert to a repair ship, \$350,000; in all, \$1,950,000, as per letter of the Secretary of the Navy dated Nov. 19, 1912.

Use of "Steam machinery" balances.—That the unobl-



gated balances under appropriation "Steam machinery" for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913, not exceeding \$250,000, are hereby reappropriated and made available for development of a type of heavy-oil engine suitable for use in one of the fuel ships authorized by Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, and the expenditure thus incurred shall not be a charge against the limit of cost of such vessel.

Equipment, U.S.N.A., experiment station.—Appropriation \$26,000 adopted.

Instructors, U.S.N.A.—That no part of any sum in this act appropriated shall be expended in the pay or allowances of any commissioned officer of the Navy detailed for duty as an instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy, to perform duties which were performed by civilian instructors on Jan. 1, 1913.

Rank for two Professors of Mathematics.—The President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Nathaniel Matson Terry and William Woolsey Johnson professors in the corps of professors of mathematics in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant as extra numbers not in the line of promotion: Provided, That for pay and other purposes their service as instructors or professors at the U.S. Naval Academy previous to being commissioned shall count as service in the Navy: Provided further, That for the purpose of this act limitations as to age at the time of appointment shall not apply nor shall age constitute a claim for retirement, and nothing in this act shall operate to create a claim for back pay.

Commissioned rank for Swordmaster Corbesier.—The President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a swordmaster at the U.S. Naval Academy, to be a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps as an extra number, not in the line of promotion: Provided, That no person shall be so appointed who has had less than twenty-five years' continuous service as swordmaster at that institution.

Naval Academy Board of Visitors.—Hereafter the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy shall consist of seven members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the U.S. Senate and seven members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof, and the members so appointed shall visit the Naval Academy annually at such time as the chairman of the Board of Visitors shall appoint, and the members of each House of Congress of said board may visit said Academy together, or separately as the said board may elect during the session of Congress. The expenses of the members of the board shall be their actual expenses while engaged upon their duties as members of said board, not to exceed \$5 per day and their actual expenses of travel by the shortest mail routes: Provided, That so much of chapter 68, Stat. at Large, volume 20, p. 290, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

Marine Corps ration.—That the ration of the enlisted men of the Marine Corps on shore duty in the United States shall be the Army ration; where marines are serving on shore duty in the island possessions and foreign stations they may be allowed the Navy ration, or commutation thereof, where the Army ration is impracticable or the expense is found greater.

#### SENATE AMENDMENTS THAT FAILED.

Amendments of the Senate that were receded from in conference included the following:

Academy service and longevity.—The service of a midshipman at the Naval Academy, or that of a cadet at the Military Academy, shall not be counted in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer in the Navy or in the Marine Corps.

Authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow in settlement of accounts of disbursing officers the amounts disallowed against certain officers of the Navy on account of promotion under the opinion of the Attorney General (27 Op., p. 251); and to reimburse the officers who have refunded to the United States the amount disallowed, in accordance with said opinion, and to pay them out of the appropriation "Pay of the Navy."

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make such readjustments as may be necessary to equalize the pay of classified employees of the navy yards and stations with the pay of employees of other Government departments performing similar duties.

To appoint William E. Farrell, late a midshipman and ensign in the U.S. Navy, and to place him on the retired list as such with three-fourths pay to his credit: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to allow the payment of any salary or emolument to said William E. Farrell, except those that may accrue from the date of this act.

Power plant equipment for Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard, \$35,000.

Provided, That from and after the passage of this act all awards of contracts for provisions for the Navy shall be made by individual items, the contract for each item being awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to cause the necessary repairs and preservation of the U.S.S. Constellation, Portsmouth and Olympia.

Provisions, Marine Corps.—Authorizing sale to officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of such articles of subsistence as may from time to time be designated in the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

#### DEBATE ON THE BATTLESHIP QUESTION.

On the last night of the Sixty-second Congress, while the Senate amendment providing for two battleships was still in disagreement in conference, the friends of the Navy in the House took part in a spirited discussion of the subject, in the course of which Mr. Foss said: "Mr. Speaker, when the House passed this bill it provided for one battleship. The vote upon the question as between one and two battleships was very close. It stood 174 to 156. In other words, by a bare majority of eighteen we placed in the bill an authorization for one battleship. Then the bill went over to the Senate and the Senate amended it by increasing the number of battleships to two, and that is the Senate amendment which appears here in the bill and in which the House is asked to concur. I may say to the members of the House that the vote in the Senate was a very decisive one, being 56 to 16—more than 3 to 1—a majority of 40, and the Senate is very insistent upon the authorization of two battleships. While I do not wish to state that this bill will fail unless we get two battleships, yet I wish to state to the House frankly and in all candor that the Senate is very insistent upon this proposition.

"It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we ought to continue the policy of building up the Navy as we have done in the past. Until this Congress came into session, for a number of years we authorized two battleships a year, and, reaching back over the number of years during which I have served in this House—about eighteen—we have authorized on the average nearly two battleships a year—thirty-one battleships, if I remember rightly, during the last sixteen years. If we concur in this amendment we will only continue the policy which has been adopted and approved in this country, of two ships a year. To my mind, the authorization of one ship is a backward step in the maintenance of a strong and adequate naval policy for our country. I believe that the American people will approve of the continuance of this policy of two battleships a year.

"Our interests on this hemisphere and on the other are great, and it will become our country at this time to go back upon its naval policy. The Democratic party in its platform declared in favor of an adequate Navy, and

yet when this measure was up before the House forty-six members, and all of them on that side of the aisle, voted against any battleships whatever."

Mr. Hobson said: "Mr. Speaker, a one-battleship program will, by 1920, make this country the sixth naval power in the world. Two battleships a year, by 1916, will make America the fourth naval power in the world. If we simply write off ten per cent. for depreciation, which every careful management would do in a manufacturing establishment, two and one-half battleships a year would be required to keep us even. Two battleships a year does not make up for the tonnage that should be retired every year. We are now compelled to retain in commission old battleships fitted only for the second line because of our lack of Dreadnoughts. Here at the end of this Congress, when we have already opened wide the door of the Treasury and appropriated over \$1,100,000,000 without protest on the floor of the House by the majority leader, we are told that the naval program must be sacrificed in the interest of economy. In the name of a false economy we are called on to sacrifice the integrity of the Navy, the bulwarks of our national defense, upon which depend our sovereignty over the Panama Canal, the Monroe Doctrine, the open door policy and all the great foreign policies of the nation, our peace, while peace is possible, and victory if war must come."

House debate on the Naval bill closed on Wednesday, Feb. 26, with the passage of the bill. On this day Mr. Hobson said: "Heretofore the Committee on Naval Affairs has been recommending substantially what it thought we could get through, not what was the consensus of conviction of the committee that we ought to have. I am convinced that practice has had a bad effect in having Congress believe that a two-battleship program is a large program. Two battleships a year will not make up for depreciation, which at ten per cent. per year would be more than the tonnage of two Dreadnoughts. If you have water surrounding your shores you can utilize naval power more and military power less. The advantage fundamentally in naval power is that it employs ships, or property, and does not involve military activities of the people. It is estimated that one battleship with 1,000 men is equivalent to an army corps of 50,000 men. Military activity among the masses of the people of any nation is undesirable. It takes men away from productive pursuits, interfering with the best economic development. The military conditions undermine the democratic relations that ought to prevail between the country's citizens for the best development of free institutions. America is so fortunately located that we can by utilizing property and not men provide an absolute security, a perfect security on the sea." Mr. Bathrick wondered why the people of the United States should object to paying the seven cents per head a battleship would cost when they are paying for tobacco, beer, cigars, whisky and other things that are strictly luxuries or arrant follies over \$30 per capita per year. But, he added, "I stand for an adequate Navy. I would not be worthy the confidence of anybody if I did not stand for a Navy that is sufficient to meet all the needs of this great Government of ours. But I insist here and now that we do not at this time need two additional battleships in order to make the Navy adequate and sufficient."

#### THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

It is estimated that over 40,000 soldiers and sailors and civilians took part in the parade in Washington, D.C., March 4, incident to the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson. By actual measurement the parade formed a column thirteen miles and a half long, this despite the fact that part of the civic division was marched in double column. There were 15,000 in the civic grand division, 22,000 in the Militia division and 5,000 in the Regular Army and Navy division. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, grand marshal, and his staff handled the parade in a manner that has not been equaled in any of the previous inaugurations. By a system of field telephones the grand marshal through his staff and aids was able to direct the movement of every organization in the great parade. It started exactly on time, and despite the disposition of some of the civilian organizations to lag there was not a break in the parade as it passed the Presidential reviewing stand. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were delighted with the character of the parade and the manner in which it was organized and moved. The weather was fine and the scene was brilliant and impressive. Pennsylvania avenue, down which the long column marched, was beautifully decorated.

Of course the Army and Navy division was the most impressive and smartest appearing in the line. General Wood was the first to be greeted with applause as he rode past the Presidential reviewing stand. General Wotherspoon, commander of the first grand division, and General Mills, commander of the Organized Militia division, were also given an ovation. The West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen and all other troops were enthusiastically received.

As soon as President Wilson finished his address the waiting military began to move. At its head was a squadron of police. Then came Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, grand marshal of the parade, and his staff, handsomely mounted. The Essex Troop of New Jersey, the President's personal escort, swung in ahead of the carriages containing the President and former President, the Vice-President and the Congressional committees. These were followed by the Black Horse Troop of the Culver Military Academy, the escort of the Vice-President. A roar of welcome opened up before the Presidential party as it started, and swept along with it throughout the march.

Then the steady tramp of the parade column proper wound down from Capitol Hill and marched up the avenue toward the White House, to which the Presidential party had driven briskly ahead to take places for the review.

#### DIVISION COMMANDERS.

The parade was made up of four divisions, as follows: First division, Regular Army and Navy, Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., commanding.

Second division, state Militia and cadets, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., commanding.

Third division, veteran and patriotic organizations, Gen. James E. Stuart, of Chicago, commanding.

Fourth division, civic organizations, Robert N. Harper commanding.

The right of the line was held by the cadets of the U.S. Military Academy from West Point and the midshipmen from Annapolis, headed by their respective bands. An ovation greeted their fine marching. Next came the 1st Battalion of Engineers, the 17th U.S. Infantry and band from Fort McPherson, Ga., and a regiment of Coast

Artillery from Fort Monroe and Potomac posts. These and other following troops all received a storm of applause. A squadron of the 15th U.S. Cavalry and a battalion of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery from Fort Myer brought up the rear of the division of Regulars.

#### FORMATION OF THE PARADE.

The complete formation of the parade was as follows: Grand Marshal and Staff.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, grand marshal, and personal aids; Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., chief of staff.

Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hodges, jr., Major W. W. Harris, Major Daniel B. Devore, Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, all U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. E. H. Woods, N.G., Miss.; Col. Charles Richard, U.S.A.; Col. Thomas H. Birch, N.J.; Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. H. Bloodgood, G.A.R.; Comdr. Jere A. Costello, S.W.V.; Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N.; Majors Blanton Winslow, U.S.A.; John T. Myers, U.S.M.C.; Charles McK. Saltzman, U.S.A.; W. H. Gordon, U.S.A., and George A. Ames, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. Arthur J. Heppner, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Luther M. Overstreet, U.S.N.; Major Paul S. Halloran, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. William F. Bricker, U.S.N.; Capt. George Van Orden, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Robert E. Wallach, U.S.A.; Paym. Brainerd M. Dobson, P.A. Paym. Lewis W. Jennings, P.A. Surg. Montgomery E. Higgins and Lieut. George B. Wright, U.S.N.; Capt. W. K. Wilson, Capt. James L. Walsh, 1st Lieut. John C. H. Lee, and 2d Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., U.S.A.; Joseph B. Thomas, Henry T. Allen, jr., Cadet James B. Cress, U.S.M.A., and Mdsn. Arthur W. Dunn, jr., U.S.N.A.

Personal escort of the President: The Essex Troop of New Jersey (1st Troop, N.G.N.J.), Capt. Bertram R. Roome commanding; President Wilson and party in carriages.

Personal escort of the Vice-President: Black Horse Troop of Culver M.A., Capt. Robert Rossow commanding; Vice-President Marshall and party in carriages.

First Grand Division.—Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., marshal, and personal aids; Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, U.S.A., chief of staff.

Lieut. Col. Fred S. Foltz, U.S.A.; Capt. Richard P. Williams, U.S.M.C.; William T. Merry, U.S.A., and James P. Robinson, U.S.A.; Lieut. Russell Willson, U.S.N.; Cadet George E. Lovell, jr., U.S.M.A.; Mdsn. Thomas M. Shock, U.S.N.A.

First Brigade: Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding; U.S. Corps of Cadets (from West Point), Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, U.S.A.; U.S. Brigade of Midshipmen (from Annapolis), Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N.

Second Brigade: Col. John T. Van Orsdale, U.S.A., commanding; 1st Battalion of Engineers, Major A. A. Fries; 7th U.S. Infantry, Major E. N. Jones; Provisional Regiment Coast Artillery, Col. Samuel E. Allen.

Third Brigade: Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N.; regiment of marines, Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; regiment of seamen, Comdr. Newton A. McCully.

Auxiliary troops: Col. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., commanding; 2d Battalion, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, Major C. P. Summerrall; 1st Squadron, 15th U.S. Cavalry, Major U. D. Rhodes.

Second Grand Division.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., marshal, and personal aids; Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, U.S.A., chief of staff.

Majors Evan Johnson, jr., Harry L. Gilchrist, William J. Snow and Marcellus G. Spinks, U.S.A.; Major Leroy W. Herron, D.C.; Capt. Joseph C. Lawson, Del.; Lieut. Col. Charles T. Cresswell, Pa.; Col. D. Stewart Craven, N.J.; Capt. H. P. Meikleham, Ga.; Major William H. Perry, Mass.; Major John P. Hill, Md.; Capt. James G. Graves, Va.; J. Van Buren Mitchell, N.Y., and Baxter Durham, N.C.; Col. Gardner Greene, Ala.; Capt. William P. Norton, Me., and Col. J. B. Westledge, Mich.

District of Columbia troops: Brig. Gen. G. H. Harries commanding; 1st D.C. Infantry, Col. C. H. O'Rand commanding; 2d D.C. Infantry, Col. W. E. Harvey commanding; 1st Separate Battalion, D.C. Infantry, Major J. E. Walker commanding; 1st Company, D.C. Signal Corps, Capt. O. C. Terry; 1st D.C. Field Hospital, Major C. A. Weaver; 1st Division, D.C. Naval Reserves.

Delaware state troops: Governor C. R. Miller commanding; 1st Regiment, Delaware Infantry, Col. Theodore Townsend.

Pennsylvania state troops: Governor J. K. Tener commanding; 1st Company, Engineers; brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. C. M. Clement commanding; 1st Infantry, Col. W. E. Eldell; 4th Infantry, Col. C. T. O'Neill; 10th Infantry, Col. Richard Coulter.

New Jersey state troops: Governor James F. Fielder commanding; brigade Infantry, Brig. Gen. J. A. Mather commanding; 4th Infantry, Col. H. H. Brinkerhoff; 2d Infantry, Col. H. M. Reading; 3d Infantry, Lieut. Col. T. D. London; 1st Company, Signal Corps, Lieut. W. Y. Dear.

Georgia state troops: Brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. W. A. Harris commanding; 1st Infantry, Col. M. J. O'Leary; 2d Infantry, Col. J. A. Thomas; 1st Troop, Cavalry, Lieut. W. K. Young.

Massachusetts state troops: Governor Eugene N. Foss commanding; brigade of Infantry, Col. E. Leroy Sweetser commanding; 5th Infantry, Col. F. F. Cutting; 8th Infantry, Col. F. A. Graves; Provisional Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. F. Ropes; regiment Coast Artillery, Col. W. E. Lombard; 1st Division, Naval Reserves; 1st Troop, Cavalry; 1st Ambulance Company.

Maryland state troops: Governor Phillips L. Goldsborough commanding; brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither commanding; 1st Infantry, Col. C. A. Little; 5th Infantry, Col. L. M. Rowlands; 4th Infantry, Col. H. C. Jones; 1st Separate Company, Infantry, Capt. W. R. Spencer; 1st Company, Coast Artillery, Capt. S. B. Austin; 1st Brigade, Naval Reserves, Comdr. R. Robinson; 1st Troop, Cavalry, Capt. J. G. Harfey; 1st Company, Hospital Corps, Capt. H. E. Ashbury.

Virginia state troops: Governor William Hodges Mann commanding; brigade Infantry, Brig. Gen. C. O. Vaughn, jr., commanding; 1st Infantry, Col. W. J. Perry; 2d Infantry, Col. R. F. Leedy; 4th Infantry, Col. E. E. Goodwyn.

New York state troops: Governor William Sulzer commanding; 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, Major W. R. Wright; 1st Infantry, Col. C. H. Hitchcock; Provisional Battalion, 2d New York Infantry, Major T. Carney; Co. D, 3d New York Infantry, Capt. T. J. Ball; battalion 10th Infantry.

North Carolina state troops: Governor Locke Craig commanding; Provisional Battalion, Infantry; 1st Company, Coast Artillery, Capt. E. A. Metts; two divisions Naval Reserve; Co. I, 2d Infantry, Capt. W. S. Privott; Co. D, 3d Infantry, Capt. J. A. Turner.

Alabama state troops: Governor E. O'Neal commanding; Co. K, 4th Alabama Infantry, Capt. J. D. Carlisle; company Alabama Infantry, Capt. C. L. Boggs.

Maine state troops: One company Infantry, Capt. J. W. Graham.

Michigan state troops: Provisional Battalion, Infantry, Capt. G. C. Bickle.

Minnesota state troops: 1st Infantry, Col. Earle D. Line commanding.

Then followed independent armed organizations and civic organizations, Veterans, etc., and last the rear guard, Major W. H. Gordon, U.S.A., commanding; Major Paul S. Halloran, U.S.A.; Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, U.S.A.; Lieut. George B. Wright, U.S.N.; provisional company of Engineers, Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman commanding.

Most of the interest in the civic division centered upon the real Indians, who headed the Tammany delegation from New York, under the leadership of Hollow Horn Bear. These Indians have been in the East to attend the exercises in New York in connection with the beginning of the national memorial to the American Indian, and the inaugural committee paid their expenses from New York to Washington, so that they might do honor to the "Great White Father" of modern days. The 69th Regiment band of 100 pieces, under Chief Musician Bayne, led the Tammany Braves.

One of the best Infantry organizations in the parade was the 1st Infantry of New York, Col. C. H. Hitchcock, which had some 550 officers and men in the column. It is one of the largest regiments in the state, and its companies are located in ten separate cities in the eastern part of the state, embracing such distant points as Malone and Ogdensburg, on or near the Canada line. It attended without any financial assistance from the state, at an expense which will approximate \$15,000. This is said to be the first occasion when an upstate regiment as a complete unit has undertaken a proposition



of this kind. The companies are made up of men representing the best element at their home stations.

A somewhat severe criticism on the military parade is made by Mr. James F. J. Archibald, the famous war correspondent, who has been present at fifteen campaigns and seen twenty-five different armies in war and peace. The criticisms of Mr. Archibald appear in the Washington Post of March 5, and were made by him at the request of that paper. We give the following extracts from the criticism:

"The fundamental difference between our enthusiastic celebration of March 4 and the last British coronation is that with us the great evident desired is to be seen and not to see. It is the desire to parade for the sake of parading and not the desire to make that parade a credit to the country, as it was in London. Of course, our uniforms lack the brilliant color and the spectacular finish of the British, but where our uniform is well worn it is as attractive as any in the world. Nothing could have been better than the showing made by the Massachusetts and the Delaware divisions and the 4th Regiment of Virginia, garbed as they were in their regulation outfit. The Richmond Blues, the West Point, Annapolis, Virginia Military Institute and Culver battalions were magnificent in their special uniforms, but even the regular uniform is an attraction in itself. The regular troops looked businesslike, and that is saying all that can be said. But otherwise there was hardly an organization that would have passed a blind drill sergeant in England.

"The New Jersey division was a disgrace to the State, and the President must have been heartily ashamed of the contingent in old, faded blue overcoats of every shade over khaki uniforms. The officers were all wearing regulation drab overcoats, obviously purchased by themselves, as the state would not equip the troops. The footgear of the companies was about equally divided between tan and black. Most of the officers and men were chewing gum and chatting in the ranks, and hailing their friends in the stand in which I sat, which was directly opposite the Presidential reviewing stand, where at least they should have been on their good behavior.

"New Jersey was not alone, by any means, although I think it was the worst example in line, but the District of Columbia was such a close second as to make it almost impossible to decide. There is no excuse for one company to have a dozen different shades of leather in its equipment, for there is a uniform color of polish which should be supplied for new leather, and there is no excuse for black shoes and tan shoes being worn side by side.

"The great beauty of the magnificent organizations seen at the last coronation at London was not in the brilliant uniforms, for many of the English organizations, such as the Yorkshire Rifles and the Middlesex Infantry, have an ugly dark green and drab uniform, which is practically black, and yet, because their boots, their leather equipment and their brass are kept so perfectly immaculate, they are of the most attractive regiments in England. The volunteers cannot be distinguished from the Regulars, and there is no reason why the same should not apply in this country. The last thing that happens to a British soldier, regular or volunteer, as he leaves his barracks or his camp, either for liberty or for parade, is that a sergeant looks him over, and if so much as a spot of dirt or an unpolished belt or shoe, an unfastened button or an ununiform equipment is found back he goes to complete his military toilet.

"That personal inspection is what we sorely need in this country. What would we think of the West Point cadet corps, the finest body of military, mental and physical, in the world to-day, should they have turned out in the sloppy, dirty, untidy manner of some of the state troops? Yet why should they appear better than the others? It is simply that they have established a standard and are living up to it.

"I am not critical for the sake of being critical, but I blush with shame to think what that little group of diplomats and attachés from all parts of the world said about us over their coffee last night. Why should American military serve as a jest to our foreign visitors? It is a strong statement, but accurate when I say that the very best mount in the parade would have difficulty in being accepted as a trooper's mount in any cavalry regiment in England."

#### THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

A summary of the reports recently received by the State Department relative to conditions in Mexico indicate that order has been completely restored in Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, and is in process of restoration in sixteen other states. Owing to the apparent inability of the federal and state governments to come to an understanding a doubtful situation exists in Sonora, while in the northern part of the state of Nuevo Leon there are some rebel bands, which have again cut the national railways between Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo. The state of Coahuila appears to be the center of the most formidable opposition to the Huerta government, where Carranza is still in arms after repeated protestations of loyalty. The federals are reported to have despatched a large force thither to suppress this revolt.

The rebellion in Mexico early in the week took a new turn, when a party of some seventy-five Mexican federals from Agua Prieta fired on a small detachment of troops of the 9th U.S. Cavalry at a point about four miles west of the city of Douglas, Ariz. The American colored troopers promptly returned the fire, and, being better shots than Mexicans, killed four of the latter and wounded several. None of the American troopers were hit. In his official account of the incident to Washington Colonel Guilfoyle, of the 9th Cavalry, says that Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson and fifteen troopers were on the road near the smelter five miles west of Douglas when they were attacked by seventy-five Mexican soldiers. The Americans, he says, retreated to the smelter, from where they telephoned for help. Troops E and F, with a machine gun, commanded by Captain Armstrong, hurried to the scene and charged the Mexicans. The fighting lasted about half an hour. Two thousand shots were fired by the Americans and a similar number by the Mexicans. The machine gun was not brought into action. Four Mexicans were killed and several wounded. It is asserted by General Ojeda, of the Mexicans, and Colonel Guilfoyle that neither side crossed the international border, although the Americans were perilously near it more than once.

There was a second skirmish between the Mexicans and 9th U.S. cavalrymen on the morning of March 4, two miles east of Douglas, when some fifty Mexicans opened fire on a patrol of the American troopers at a distance of 250 yards. The Americans returned the fire and managed to keep the Mexicans from getting any closer until Troops E and F, 9th Cavalry, arrived to reinforce

them. The Mexicans retreated to a trench, where they kept up desultory firing for about fifteen minutes, when they retired in the direction of Agua Prieta. The 9th cavalrymen used a machine gun in the fight. No Americans were hit. It is not known whether there were any fatalities among the Mexicans. Reports of the second encounter between American troops and armed Mexicans and Yaquis on the international border, near Douglas, Ariz., were confirmed in War Department despatches March 5 from Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern Department at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. General Bliss said there was no provocation for the attacks on American soldiers by irresponsible bands on the Mexican side. "I have instructed Colonel Guilfoyle not to return fire except when necessary to protect life on the American side of the border, and to keep his men under cover as far as practicable in order not to invite hostile acts from irresponsible parties," General Bliss reported. According to Colonel Guilfoyle, armed Mexicans and Yaquis March 4 moved out of Agua Prieta, deployed and fired a few shots at a detached post on the American side. A machine gun replied with five shots and the Mexicans retreated. General Bliss's despatch made no reference to any injuries received on either side.

The troops of the 2d Division of the U.S. Army under General Carter encamped at Texas City and Fort Crockett are now well settled in their respective camps, and the mobilization was a very rapid one, and speaks well for the new organization of the Army. Supplies for four months are being accumulated at Galveston, during which time various drills, maneuvers and marches will keep the troops busy. The aviation squadron, commanded by Capt. D. A. Hennessy, arrived at Galveston March 2 from Atlanta, Ga., and went into camp on the bay shore at Texas City. The squadron is equipped with aeroplanes and hydroplanes. A reserve supply of ammunition has been shipped from San Antonio to Galveston.

Brig. Gens. Frederick A. Smith and Clarence Edwards left Galveston for San Antonio March 2 to serve on the retiring board before which Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, U.S.A., has been ordered on account of failure of his eyesight.

#### THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Headquarters, First Naval Battalion, N.M.N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Ordinarily I should pass over a letter such as that signed "An Ignorant Professional" in your issue of the 22d instant, with the contempt it deserves, but this particular letter is so insulting that I feel it deserves some reply.

The "Ignorant Professional" discloses such little knowledge of the work of the Naval Militia that I assume he has never been a Militiaman. As I have served in both the Regular Service and the Naval Militia, I feel that I may view the work of the latter from a better vantage point than this ignorant "professional." If he is at all up on the conditions of the Service (he modestly admits that he does not know it all in spite of his "fifteen years steady"), he must know that the Navy is short of a war complement by several thousand men. The Naval Militia does not pretend that it can fill this shortage with thoroughly trained men to "fill every position on a battleship." But because it cannot furnish men to "fill every position on a battleship," it does not follow that it cannot furnish men to fill some such positions; and it is barely possible that they might furnish men for ships other than battleships. In time of war, the Navy does not expect to get tacticians, strategists, expert spotters, expert great gun pointers, seaman-gunners, etc., from the Naval Militia. What it does look for is 10,000 men who are uniformed, equipped, organized, fairly well drilled, and grounded in the rudiments of a bluejacket's work. These the Naval Militia can furnish in twenty-four hours. Can the ignorant professional tell the Department where else it can get them?

Your correspondent assumes that these "land lubbers" and "civilian gents," as he is pleased to term the Militiamen, gather all their knowledge from drills on shore, and a ten-day cruise each year. He then must be ignorant of the fact that many of the Militia officers are graduates of the Naval Academy, or of the large technical colleges of the country; that the line officers, at least in this state, are required to have licenses as masters or pilots; that many of the enlisted men are ex-bluejackets or are graduates of the state nautical schools; some are ex-midshipmen; and most of them are men who have spent the greater part of their lives on the water. As to the shore drills, which the ignorant professional holds in such supreme contempt, I would like to say that practically every drill which a bluejacket is taught, such as ping-pong, loading, signals, etc., can be learned with equal facility on shore. In fact, the results of years of study and experiment at sea can be taught quite frequently on shore in a very short time.

The ignorant professional, in referring to the fact that young men—doctors, lawyers, architects, clerks, etc.—give up their only vacation in the year to make a cruise on board a man-of-war, says that "these civilian gents might handle a load of horse manure or coal a canal boat perhaps," and when they go aboard ship "they all want to be admirals and sport on the quarterdeck, instead of doing dirty work, and our officers don't really ever tell the truth in their reports." These words depict their author more vividly than any I can write.

My experience has been that the standing of the Naval Militia in the opinion of intelligent professions varies directly with their knowledge of the Naval Militia, and on this basis, the ignorant professional has a lot to learn. If he honestly wishes to be enlightened on this subject, he may come aboard this ship any evening in the week and he may see something which will help to dispell his ignorance.

R. R. RIGGS.

It was announced last October that the Governor of the Philippines had agreed to the expenditure of \$100,000 for a revenue cutter. The following from a Hong Kong paper shows that the order for the vessel has been placed: "The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company, of Hong Kong (Ltd.), announces that a contract has been made with the U.S. Bureau of Customs, at Manila, P.I., and the company will build a fast customs cruiser for service among the islands. The vessel will have a yacht-like appearance. Two large boilers will be installed, supplying steam to powerful single screw machinery, and it is expected that a speed of sixteen knots will be attained. All the most modern auxiliaries will be fitted, including wireless telegraphy, and it will also be equipped with quick-firing guns forward and aft. There will also be provided two high speed motor launches."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Wyoming to the Connecticut.

Rear Admiral A. M. Knight has reassumed command of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, hoisting his flag on board the Wisconsin.

The flag of the commander of the Third Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Nebraska to the Virginia.

The Wyoming sailed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Tangier Sound on Feb. 28, and not on March 1, as reported in the "Movements of Vessels" March 1.

The U.S.S. Yorktown has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on April 1, 1913, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Department's order to place the Newark out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., has been suspended until further action.

The A-1 has been stricken from the U.S. Navy List.

The U.S.S. Kearsarge, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts have been ordered placed in ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, and the Oregon in ordinary at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable.

The U.S.S. Maryland is at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., instead of at Acapulco, Mexico, as given in our Navy table.

The Navy Register corrected to Dec. 31, 1912, has been completed by the printer and will be distributed within a week or ten days. The new edition of the U.S. Navy Regulations is also off the press, and a manual of uniform regulations has also been completed. The uniform regulations contain a series of photographs posed by officers of the Navy illustrating the correct style of uniform for the different ranks.

An examination of the hull of the U.S. battleship Arkansas at the navy yard, New York, March 5, when the water was pumped out of drydock No. 4, showed a long dent and a small break in a seam on the port side forward. This was due to the vessel striking an uncharted coral reef off Guantanamo early in February. The dent is about twelve feet in length, but ninety per cent. of the indentation is scarcely more than a scratch. The work will require about six weeks. The Arkansas went into drydock March 1, but the work of pumping the water out of the dock was done slowly to allow divers to make certain that the keel settled squarely on the blocks.

The U.S. auxiliary Ajax, Capt. J. R. Driggs, sailed March 1 from Hampton Roads bound for Cavite, the Philippines, with submarine torpedoboats B-1 and B-2 lashed to her deck. In addition to that load, she had a general cargo of freight consigned to the Asiatic Station, ammunition and 150 tons of coke in bags. Each submarine weighs 105 tons. They are resting on cradles constructed on the Ajax's forward deck and are bolted to the ship. When the Ajax was fully loaded at Norfolk armor plate was used in a listing test to determine the stability of the vessel under the heavy deck load. The Ajax goes directly from Cape Henry to Algiers, and after a brief stop there will proceed to Port Said, and will not stop again after visiting that place until Singapore is reached. The ship will coal there and go on to Cavite. After launching the submarines at the Cavite Naval Station Captain Driggs will take the Ajax to the Pacific coast, where it is to be assigned for service with the Pacific Fleet.

The scout cruiser Salem has left Ponta Delgada for Gibraltar. A report of the recent tests to determine the sending radius of the high power radio station at Arlington, Va., has been made to the Navy Department by cable. As the acceptance or rejection of the radio system will depend upon whether the Arlington station was capable of sending messages over a distance of 3,000 miles, no announcement will be made by the Navy Department until the brief report is considered by the officials of the Bureau of Steam Engineering who have charge of radio matters.

A radiogram has been received from the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet that Terry L. Bricker, hospital apprentice, attached to the provisional brigade of marines at Guantanamo, Cuba, was accidentally drowned March 2. He enlisted at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., in July, 1912.

Messages transmitted between two wireless telegraph stations in the Argentine Republic were heard at the Naval Radio Station, Newport, R.I., March 5, it is reported. The distance from the Argentine stations to Newport is approximately 6,000 miles.

A new Dreadnought battleship for the German navy was launched at Wilhelmshafen March 1 in the presence of Emperor William. She will be the first warship to carry a battery of 14-inch guns. Her exact dimensions have not been made public, but it is reported that she displaces 25,000 tons. She was christened the Koenig.

Sir Thomas Lipton on March 4 sent his fourth challenge to the New York Yacht Club for a yacht race for the America's Cup, to take place in 1914. The conditions will not be known until made public by the New York Yacht Club.

A bill introduced in the New York Legislature on March 5 by Senator Blauvelt provides for the use of the U.S.S. Newport and the continuance of the nautical school under a state board and at the state's expense. It provides that if the Board of Education decides to discontinue the New York Nautical School the Governor shall appoint a board of governors for a New York State Nautical School, to be maintained at New York city. The bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000 for the establishment of the school.

The U.S.S. Elfrida, used by the Naval Militia of North Carolina, ran aground on Powell's Point, near North River Light in Albemarle Sound, while taking the Sixth Division of the North Carolina Naval Militia from Washington City, N.C., to Washington, D.C., to take part in the inaugural parade. The Elfrida was floated by the revenue cutter Pamlico, and both vessels arrived at Elizabeth City, N.C., March 7.

#### STATUTE OF LONGEVITY CLAIMS.

Many Army officers and their families who are interested in the Army longevity claims will regret to hear that Congress adjourned without passing the Omnibus Claims bill. The Senate had placed upon this a provision to settle all the Army longevity claims. The Senate had also stricken out a large number of the claims provided for by the House bill and had inserted other claims originating in the Senate. In the committee of conference between the two houses a great effort was made to reconcile the differences and agree upon some sort of a bill which would meet the concurrence of both



houses. Unfortunately, this could not be done. The conference came very close to an agreement, but failed. Payment of the longevity must therefore go over until the next Congress. Bills will again be introduced and every effort made to secure favorable action.

Another effort is to be made to secure payment of these claims through judicial action. On March 4, 1907, a provision was put on the Sundry Civil Appropriation act in connection with an appropriation for volunteers for Civil War service, declaring that the accounting officers of the Treasury should follow the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to previous settlements or adjudications. The language of this proviso is very broad. It seems to be sufficient to include not only Civil War claims, but all claims coming under the accounting officers. That contention was made before the Comptroller of the Treasury, and he was asked to allow, under this act, an army longevity claim therefore rejected. The question will now be brought before the Court of Claims with a view to ultimately going to the Supreme Court of the United States. Messrs. King and King, who have filed the test case, state that there will be two questions to be met in the Court of Claims—the first, whether the act is broad enough to include Army longevity claims, and the second, whether the Court of Claims has jurisdiction under this act which is in terms directed to the accounting officers of the Treasury. They hope to bring the case before the Court of Claims in the coming fall. The date of final determination by the Supreme Court cannot be determined, as that court is very far behind with its docket. At any rate, a final decision of this test case cannot be looked for for several years.

The Navy Department has since 1869 maintained at Malden, Mass., a depot for the storage of potassium nitrate (saltpeter), which was formerly used in large quantities in the manufacture of gunpowder. Since the adoption of smokeless powder this stock of material has not been drawn upon, as it is not used in the manufacture of modern powder. At the last session of Congress authority was granted to the Secretary of the Navy to exchange the potassium nitrate on hand at Malden for its equivalent value of sodium nitrate, which is extensively used in the manufacture of modern smokeless powder. This exchange has been effected, and on Feb. 18 the last of the saltpeter was removed from Malden, the material received in exchange for it having been delivered at the Picatinny Arsenal, near Dover, N.J., where it will be stored until such time as a storehouse for its accommodation can be erected at the naval powder factory at Indian Head, Md. The removal of this material from Malden renders it unnecessary for the Government to retain this property for the purpose to which it has hitherto been devoted, and it is probable that unless some other use for the station should become immediately apparent the Department will recommend its sale. The station comprises about six acres of land in the heart of the city of Malden, and is admirably situated for use as a manufacturing site, in view of which fact the Department is of the opinion that a substantial amount should be realized by its sale. It is believed that the total value of the property, including land and improvements, is not far below \$80,000, the land itself being worth upward of \$30,000.

Pigeon holes have been entirely removed from most of the desks in the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, it being Admiral Twining's policy to keep papers moving, and moving papers do not require pigeon holes. Most papers require immediate attention, and they get it. If for any reason action must be deferred to a later date the letter concerned is generally filed and then brought out on a predetermined date by means of the regular "follow up" system. In order that the Chief of Bureau may be familiar with the circumstances attending all delays in action on incoming letters, there is submitted to him from each desk on Monday morning of each week a list of unfinished correspondence, on which is written the explanation of any delays. Letters that may have been lost or misplaced would of necessity not appear on these reports of unfinished correspondence. Such losses are detected by a card system kept in the file room. Each letter received in the bureau has a card assigned to it. The cards give a complete history of all letters received and of the action taken on them. When the action has been completed the cards are destroyed. If, however, on Monday morning, any cards show that no action has been taken, such cards are brought to the attention of the Chief of Bureau. By them he is enabled to detect any losses of papers or failure for any reason to act on them. The number of letters handled by the bureau is enormous, and the above system was devised to prevent the suspension of business in occasional cases which would otherwise inevitably occur.

Despite one of the worst blizzards of the winter on Lake Erie, workmen raised what is believed to be the old hull of the U.S. frigate Niagara, which turned defeat into victory for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. The old craft was lifted by pontoons four feet above the water. She extends 110 feet, has a thirty foot beam and is about ten feet deep. Within five days it is expected that the hull will be raised and taken to the shore for repair, preparatory to a cruise along the Great Lakes ports from Erie to Duluth at the time of the Perry centennial celebration this summer. The interstate board of the Centennial Commission is in charge of the work.

Two officers and sixty-nine men were drowned on March 5 when the German cruiser Yorck rammed and sank the German torpedo boat destroyer S178 off the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea. The smaller boat went down so quickly that only fifteen of her crew of eighty-five were saved. Lieutenant Pies, the acting commander of the sunken vessel, was among those lost. The exact circumstances of the disaster are not yet known, but according to press reports night maneuvers were going on and in the early morning the vessels were operating without lights. The cruisers and battleships were sailing at full speed in single file. Lieutenant Pies with his boat S178 tried to pass through this column, between the Yorck and the cruiser ahead of her. It appears that he miscalculated the distance, for the cruiser crashed into his vessel. The destroyer was broken in two and sank in a moment. The great loss of life is accounted for by the fact that most of the crew were below decks. The few who were saved were on deck at the time of the collision. Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, in announcing the disaster in the Reichstag, said he did not know whether it had occurred during the maneuvers or immediately afterward. The Yorck is a triple screw turbine cruiser of 9,500 tons displacement, 403½ feet long and of 65½ feet beam.

The torpedo boat S178 was of the Schichau type, displaced 636 tons, and was driven by turbines.

The Secretary of the Navy on March 6 instructed the U.S. Naval Attaché at Berlin to express to the Imperial Navy Department the deep sympathy of himself and the American Navy for the loss of life involved in the disaster to the German torpedo boat destroyer S178.

Announcement was made of an examination of candidates for the U.S. Marine Corps which will take place in Washington and San Francisco beginning July 14. There are at present fourteen vacancies in the corps, and by July this number will be increased.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 1, 1913.

#### Appointments in the Navy.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the M.R.C. of the Navy from Feb. 25, 1913: Walter W. Wilkinson, D.C., Claude A. Frink, N.Y., Edward M. Foote, N.Y., and Burt R. Shurly, Mich.

Thomas B. Thompson, D.C., to be a chaplain from Feb. 26, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Boatswain William E. O'Connell to be a chief boatswain from Jan. 31, 1913, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.

Gunner Daniel W. Nelson to be a chief gunner from Jan. 31, 1913, upon the completion of six years' service as gunner.

P. A. Surge Perceval S. Rossiter to be a surgeon from Dec. 28, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. Paym. Duette W. Rosa to be passed assistant paymaster from Jan. 19, 1913, to fill a vacancy.

Gunnery Glendon W. Irwin and Joseph F. Carmody to be chief gunners from Jan. 31, 1913, upon the completion of six years' service as gunners.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1913.

#### Promotions in the Navy, etc.

To be a commander, Francis L. Chadwick.

To be lieutenants: William C. Barker, jr., George S. Bryan, August C. Wilhelm, Roy L. Lowman, Robert L. Ghormley, Isaac C. Bogart, Isaac C. Shute, Pierre L. Wilson, Owen Bartlett, Walter F. Jacobs, Leo F. Welch, Carroll S. Graves, Harry L. Pence, Ferdinand L. Reichmuth, Harvey Delano, Wolcott E. Hall, Isaac C. Kidd, Fred M. Perkins, Robert A. White, Frank H. Roberts, Lewis D. Causey, Henry G. Fuller, Andrew S. Hickey, Edward S. Moses, Stuart W. Cake, Stephen Doherty, Charles A. Woodruff, Roman C. Grady, Reuben L. Walker, Joe R. Morrison.

To be medical directors: Francis S. Nash, Oliver D. Norton and F. W. F. Wieber.

To be medical inspectors: George A. Lung, L. L. von Wedekind and R. M. Kennedy.

To be surgeons: John L. Neilson, Frederick W. S. Dean and Clarence F. Ely.

To be assistant surgeons: Dana C. Post, William E. Findeisen and Norman R. Sullivan.

To be paymasters: David G. McRitchie, Philip J. Willett, Ben D. McGee, Neal B. Farwell, Reginald Spear, Elijah H. Cope, Brainerd M. Dobson, William W. Lamar and William L. F. Simonpietri.

To be passed assistant paymasters: John F. O'Mara, James P. Helm, Byrard D. Rogers, Edward C. Little, Frank Baldwin, Manning H. Philbrick, Henry L. Beach, John H. Knapp, Fred E. McMillen, Maurice H. Karker, William R. Van Buren, Raymond E. Corcoran, Elwood A. Cobey, Robert S. Chew, jr., and C. Shirley.

To be assistant paymasters: Herman G. Bowerfind, Richard E. Lambert, Charles C. Copp, John J. Gaffney, Lawrence A. Odlin, John H. Colhoun, John A. Byrne, Richard S. Robertson, Charles V. McCarty, Eaton C. Edwards, David T. Chalmers, John A. Harman and John B. Ewald.

To be chief pharmacists: Charles E. Reynolds, John W. Wood, Alrik Hammar, John D. Milligan, Joseph F. Pearson, Hubert Henry, Edward R. Noyes, Frederick W. Breck and Laurence O. Schetty.

To be ensigns: Allen H. Guthrie and Joseph Y. Dreisonstok.

To be civil engineer, Albert A. Baker.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

James R. Dykes to be a surgeon.

Fred W. Holt to be a paymaster.

Carl A. Bostrom to be an assistant civil engineer.

Ralph M. Wardell to be an assistant civil engineer.

Omar D. Conger to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Spencer E. Dickinson to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Charles Allen to be a chief machinist.

William C. Lyon to be assistant surgeon, M.R.C.

Henry E. Rossell to be assistant naval constructor.

Arthur W. Bird to be chief machinist.

Willis Dixon to be chief machinist.

Stephen W. Douglass to be chief pharmacist.

John C. Da Costa to be assistant surgeon, M.R.C.

Hobart A. Hare to be assistant surgeon, M.R.C.

Andrew R. Wentworth to be medical director.

Edward S. Bogert, jr., to be medical inspector.

Leckinski W. Spraling to be medical inspector.

Adolph Peterson to be chief machinist.

Morris B. Miller to be assistant surgeon, M.R.C.

Julian H. Maynard to be assistant paymaster.

Norman M. Smith to be civil engineer.

#### Marine Corps.

To be captains: Fred D. Kilgore, William E. Parker and William M. Small.

To be first lieutenants: Clarence C. Riner, Leon W. Hoyt, Julian C. Smith, Charles J. Miller, Otto Becker, jr., Leander A. Clapp, William S. Harrison and Thomas S. Clarke.

To be second lieutenants: Philip T. Case, Paul C. Marmion, Lowry B. Stephenson, John L. Mayer, Benjamin A. Moeller, Clyde H. Metcalf and Harold C. Pierce.

Bernard L. Smith to be a first lieutenant in Marine Corps.

William P. Upshur to be a captain in Marine Corps.

Clarence E. Nutting to be first lieutenant in Marine Corps.

Robert W. Voeth to be first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1913.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

To be rear admirals: William B. Caperton, Wythe M. Parks and Frank H. Bailey.

To be captains: William H. C. Bullard and Joseph W. Oman.

To be commanders: John S. Doddridge, Percy N. Olmsted and John R. Brady.

To be lieutenant commanders: John W. Schoenfeld, Clarence L. Arnold and Bayard T. Bulmer.

To be lieutenants: Harold Jones, Albert S. Rees, Alexander Sharp, jr., Richard R. Mann, William C. I. Stiles and Aubrey W. Fitch.

To be assistant naval constructor, Charles S. Brand.

To be passed assistant paymasters: Omar D. Conger, John H. Knapp and Duette W. Rose.

To be surgeon, Perceval S. Rossiter.

To be chief pharmacist, Oscar G. Ruge.

To be chief machinist, August Schulze.

To be chief boatswains: Harry N. Huxford and William E. O'Connell.

To be chief gunners: Joseph H. Aigner, Clarence D. Holland, Glendon W. Irwin, Joseph F. Carmody and Daniel W. Nelson.

#### Marine Corps.

To be major, Philip S. Brown.

To be first lieutenant, Joseph C. Fegan.

Appointments in the Navy.

To be assistant civil engineers: Harold G. Taylor and Gaylord Church.

To be assistant paymasters: Samuel R. White, jr., and Macdonough C. Merriman.

To be assistant surgeons: John Buckley and Charles P. Lynch.

To be chaplain, Thomas B. Thompson.

#### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be assistant surgeons: J. F. Burnham, Adolphus B. Bennett, Charles A. Simpson, William S. Bainbridge, Homer G. Fuller, Louis C. Lehr, James J. Richardson, William G. Morgan, William G. Townsend, George T. Vaughn, Lloyd F. Shippen, John A. Tompkins, Albert E. Gallant, Samuel S. Adams, William S. Thomas, David A. Heffernan, Harold D. Keeker, Walter W. Wilkinson, Claude A. Frink, Edward M. Foote and Bert R. Shurly.

#### Marine Corps.

To be second lieutenants, Arthur H. Turner, Thomas M. Luby, Norman C. Bates, Douglas B. Roben, Harry K. Pickett, Maurice S. Berry, Harold D. MacLachlan, John B. Seabee, Vincent B. Stack and Theodore A. Secor.

## THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.

Beckman Winthrop—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Paducah, arrived March 4 at Manzanillo, Cuba.

Ontario, arrived March 3 at Lynnhaven Bay.

Beale, sailed March 3 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Wheeling, sailed March 3 from New Orleans, La., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Virginia, arrived March 5 at Tampico, Mexico.

Nebraska, sailed March 5 from Tampico, Mexico, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mars, sailed March 4 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Caesar, arrived March 5 at Boston, Mass.

Petrel, arrived March 6 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Stringham, arrived March 4 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Arethusa, arrived March 4 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Wyoming, arrived March 4 at Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.

Colorado, arrived March 4 at Guaymas, Mexico.

Galveston, sailed March 4 from Bremerton, Wash., for seven-day cruise.

Culgoa, sailed March 5 from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Salem, arrived March 5 at Gibraltar.

Orion, arrived March 5 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Justin and Denver, sailed March 5 from Acapulco, San Salvador, for Gulf of Fonseca.

Tacoma, sailed March 5 from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, for Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

Ozark, sailed March 6 from Washington for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Mayflower and Dolphin, sailed March 6 from Washington, D.C., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Beale, arrived at Guantanamo March 6.

Nero, sailed from Honolulu for Pearl Harbor March 6.

Justin, arrived at Amapala March 6.

### G.O. 15, FEB. 24, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to articles excepted from acts re naval supply accounts.

### G.O. 16, FEB. 24, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to receiving ship business at navy yards.

### G.O. 17, FEB. 24, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

The U.S.S. A-1 is hereby stricken from the Navy Register.

### G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

### G.O. 18, FEB. 27, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Co-operation between Navy and the Boy Scout Movement.

1. A request has been received from the President of the Boy Scouts of America for assistance by the Navy Department in the development of a branch of the Boy Scout movement, especially for the purpose of giving practical experience in matters pertaining to seamanship, in order to form a sea scouting branch of the Boy Scouts of America. The purpose of the organization in developing sea scouting is shown by a paragraph in the report of the National Committee dealing with the subject:

"It is obvious that the occupations of seamanship and life on the water present quite as favorable opportunities for learning and practicing the scout virtues as do the occupations of woodcraft and of the land scouts generally; and there are besides a large number of boys whose imagination the call of the sea appeals with even greater charm than that of the woods."

2. The department is in full accord with the purpose of this movement and desires to assist. The knowledge of seamanship, navigation, pilotage, boats and seafaring and naval life thus acquired, besides benefiting the individual will spread a wholesome understanding which will be generally helpful.

3. Commanders-in-chief, division commanders, commanding officers of ships, and commanders of navy yards and stations are accordingly authorized to co-operate in every way as far as circumstances permit, whenever an application bearing the approval of the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America is received from a duly accredited representative of the organization. Individual officers also, both active and retired, are requested to lend their aid and encouragement whenever opportunities offer.

### G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

### G.O. 19, FEB. 27, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

1. In order to increase the number of persons who have had training and experience in the naval service, thus enlarging and improving the personnel reserve available for the Navy in emergency, the Navy Department will arrange with the authorities of educational institutions for a limited number of students to receive instruction and training on board vessels of the fleet during the summer months.

2. Students recommended by the proper authorities of the institutions where they are pursuing courses will be embarked in battleships and armored cruisers in full commission, not more than twenty students to one vessel, for a training period of about two months' duration. They must have completed two years or more of the course at a college or technical school and must be not under eighteen years of age.

3. One of the senior line officers of the ship will be designated in immediate charge of the students. They will not be enlisted, but each one will be required to bind himself to observe the laws and regulations of the Navy and of the ship, and to obey the orders of all persons placed in authority over him.

4. Training will be given in the engineer department, electrical department, gunnery, navigation, and boats, besides general regulations and routine of shipboard life. The training is to be thoroughly practical, embracing every opportunity for actual experience, with the aim to ground each student well in one line of duties rather than give a smattering of several; so that subsequent training in a specialty may be readily developed. As far as practicable, the choice of specialty shall be in line with the students' educational course.

5. All the students in one ship will be messed together in the general mess, at a cost of about forty cents a day each. They will berth and mess in a compartment set apart for them. The outfit required to be purchased will consist of a suit of blue dress uniform, one white dress jumper, two suits of white undershirt, two white hats, two or more undershirts of uniform pattern, one blue flannel shirt, one suit of dungarees, a hammock mattress, and two mattress covers. The cost of all these articles, which must be obtained on board, will amount to about \$22. Blankets, shoes, and articles of underclothing not previously mentioned need not be of uniform pattern.

6. Until funds shall have been appropriated for naval reserve purposes, all expense incident to this naval training of students must be borne by themselves.

7. The Bureau of Navigation is charged with the necessary further communication with the authorities of educational institutions in this matter.

### G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

(Continued on page 840.)



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 6, 1913.

The following candidates for the Naval Academy, who took their examinations under Civil Service rules at various points throughout the country, have been passed by the Academic Board:

Principi.—J. K. Allen, N.M.; W. H. Ball, Mo.; F. W. Belts, Pa.; L. Boehme, Ill.; C. H. Bowman, Pa.; H. W. Brown, Ill.; G. D. Browne, Pa.; W. C. Calhoun, Pa.; C. Campbell, Kas.; H. W. Clark, N.Y.; M. Comstock, N.D.; J. A. Curran, Me.; W. P. Davis, Idaho; W. W. Dunnell, R.I.; R. M. Enches, Pa.; W. Elmore, Alaska; H. E. Ely, Jr., Ia.; W. H. Ferguson, Mo.; J. O. Goad, Ill.; C. S. Grove, 3d, Pa.; E. G. Hagen, N.J.; C. G. Halsell, Miss.; C. L. Hansen, N.D.; F. A. Harrison, Ky.; G. C. Hawkins, Mo.; H. D. Hayes, Colo.; W. H. Hopkins, Jr., Tenn.; J. K. Houseless, Texas; G. T. Howard, Ga.; H. W. Jackson, Kas.; K. Keller, Pa.; C. W. Kirtland, Fla.; I. Lehrfeld, N.Y.; J. P. Mantion, Ohio; E. F. B. Merrell, Pa.; J. T. Metcalf, R.I.; E. A. Mitchell, N.Y.; E. J. Morgan, Ill.; W. G. Moss, Ohio; E. E. Muschitz, Pa.; A. G. C. Overman, Ga.; J. W. Paige, Vt.; R. M. Parks, Nev.; C. M. Reagle, Ohio; B. N. Rock, Mich.; B. Z. Sizer, Ill.; E. T. Spellman, Mass.; W. B. Stanton, Ga.; L. S. Steeves, Mich.; H. J. Toombs, Ga.; M. G. Twyman, Va.; W. R. Whitaker, Pa.

Alternates—L. B. Austin, Pa.; J. F. Byron, Jr., Kas.; W. S. B. Claude, Md.; W. S. Crane, Ohio; D. D. Draper, Neb.; W. H. Forman, Texas; S. P. Frisby, N.Y.; O. C. Gleich, Ill.; D. Glick, Pa.; R. H. Harper, Texas; C. F. Holden, Me.; W. H. Hopkins, Jr., Tenn.; M. A. Jacobs, Miss.; E. J. Lowry, R.I.; J. S. McCann, Ohio; W. J. Morecock, Ga.; E. B. Rogers, Va.; E. R. H. Sherman, Ga.; E. Sparrow, Neb.; R. Wyman, Wyo.

The Brigade of Midshipmen did well in going a round about way to Washington on March 4—first to Baltimore in order to avoid the rush on the main electric line. They left here at eight a. m. on two specials and arrived in Washington in ample time to witness the inauguration and to take part in the parade. They reached Annapolis on return about nine p. m. At 6:30 they boarded the trains in Washington for Annapolis.

The Naval Academy Band considers it a high compliment that it was chosen by the Princeton alumni to furnish music for the "smoker" given Monday night in Washington in honor of President Wilson. The band has played for eighteen years past at the commencements of Princeton University.

The midshipmen's hop on Saturday evening was largely attended. Mrs. Buchanan, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Allen Buchanan, U.S.N., received, assisted by Miss. Everett LeR. Gayhart, U.S.N. Ensign and Mrs. H. B. Hird, U.S.N., visited friends in Washington this week. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., spent the week-end in Washington. Mrs. Atwater, wife of Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Atwater, their daughter, are visiting Mrs. F. S. Bullard, of this city.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Karns, U.S.N., has arrived in Annapolis. He was recently detached as one of the staff of Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, U.S.N., from the American Squadron in Turkish waters and ordered to Philadelphia. Lieutenant Commander Karns is a resident of Annapolis and his family is here.

Mr. William J. B. Sims, a retired musician of the Naval Academy Band, died on Monday morning here at the age of fifty-five years. He was a native of Carlisle, Pa. Two children survive him, Mr. George Sims, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Mary A. Schaeffer, of Baltimore, Md.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Stringham, attached to the naval experiment station, left here on Monday for the Norfolk Navy Yard to undergo repairs.

The Naval Academy gymnastic team closed its season Saturday afternoon with an unbroken string of victories, by winning from the University of Pennsylvania, 32 points to 22. On first places the teams were tied with three each, but the Navy had a larger and better balanced team, and won the match by getting more second and third places. Pennsylvania had two fine gymnasts in Miller and Hunt, flying rings and horizontal bars. The tumbling of Gillette, captain of the Navy team, was a big feature. Midshipman Lahodney showed notable improvement in this line, while Quinlan easily took first place on the horizontal bar. Other winners of first were: Flying rings, Miller, P.; parallel bars, Hunt, P.; side horse, Leonards, P.; tumbling, Gillette, N.; Indian clubs, Cooper, N.

Cornell inflicted a defeat upon the Naval Academy fencers Saturday afternoon, five bouts to four. It is rare for the midshipmen to yield the palm in swordsmanship, and the local bladesmen were not defeated without some clever and spirited fencing. At no time was either team more than one bout ahead, and the score was a tie at the end of the eighth bout. Much interest was taken in the last bout, Midshipman Dunn, and Wadman, of Cornell. Neither had lost a bout, and both fenced with desperation to secure a victory for their team. The Cornellian won by eleven points to nine. The second bout in which Midshipman Dunn defeated Sibert, was also very interesting and well contested. After Gray had been defeated in the first bout by O'Connor, he was succeeded by Hans, a comparatively new man, who won both of his bouts and the promising work. The summary: O'Connor, C., defeated Gray, N.; Dunn, N., defeated Sibert, C.; Wadman, C., defeated Lingo, N.A., after a tie; Hans, N.A., defeated O'Connor, C.; Sibert, C., defeated Lingo, N.A.; Wadman, C., defeated Gray, N.A.; Dunn, N.A., defeated O'Connor, C.; Hans, N.A., defeated Sibert, C.; Wadman, C., defeated Dunn, N.A. Judges, Dr. Schlunkman and Mr. Wartin. Baltimore Athletic Club. Master of ceremonies, Lieut. O. H. Oakley, U.S.N.

The Naval Academy wrestlers scored a decisive victory over the matmen of the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday afternoon, 14 to 5. The midshipmen secured four clean falls and one decision while the Quakers secured a fall and a decision. Most of the bouts were contested skillfully and with honors nearly even. The best was in the 135-lb. class in which Babbitt, the Navy captain, and J. P. Williams, of Pennsylvania, met. In the last minute Babbitt secured a double arm lock and nailed his man. Another good bout was in the 125-lb. class. Midshipman Davis, who had secured a fall in a lighter class, took on Dixon, a heavier man. There was no fall but Dixon got the decision. Gilchrist, the football captain, tried the mat game for the first time in competition, and though he thought he had secured a fall, he was thrown by Tusker, of Pennsylvania. Hogg gave Howe, the big Navy football guard, the hardest fight he has had this season, but succumbed to superior weight and strength. Frank Lynch, the Baltimore wrestler, refereed the bouts. The summary: Lightweight—Davis, N., won from McGarrigle, P.; 125-lbs.—Dixon, P., decision over Davis, N.; 135-lbs.—Babbitt, N., won from J. P. Williams, P.; 145-lbs.—Hoopes, N., decision over Tazeel, P.; 158-lbs.—Tusker, P., won from Gilchrist, N.; 175-lbs.—Graf, N., won from G. P. Williams, P.; heavyweight—Howe, N., won from Hogg, P.

With the approval of Capt. J. H. Gibbbs, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the rowing management will try to arrange a big regatta on the Severn next spring over the Henley distance of approximately one mile, 550 yards. Upon the advice of medical officers, the midshipmen have been limited to races of this distance, and the Academy authorities are trying to make such races as popular in other rowing institutions. The permission to row against Princeton on Lake Carnegie on May 17 was in line with the desire to encourage friendly athletic relations with other colleges, and to induce them to send crews to the proposed regatta next spring. The Academy will also send crews to the American Henley at Philadelphia on May 31. Such liberality of permission to contest away from Annapolis is unprecedented, and it was stated that there is no likelihood of this treatment being extended to other athletic teams.

The following is the schedule of the season's sporting events at the Naval Academy:

Wrestling—March 3, Princeton; 8, Yale.  
Fencing—March 8, semi-finals Intercollegiate Fencing tourney (Princeton, U. of Penn., U. of Pittsburgh and Navy); 15, New York Athletic Club.  
Baseball—March 19, Maryland Agricultural; 22, U. of Penn.; 26, Holy Cross; 29, Georgetown; April 2, Colgate; 5,

Amherst; 9, Cornell; 12, Lehigh; 16, Harvard; 19, St. John's; 23, Dickinson; 26, Agri. and Mechanical College, North Carolina; 30, U. of Virginia; May 3, Catholic University; 7, Georgetown; 10, Johns Hopkins; 14, St. Mary's; 17, open date; 21, U. of Notre Dame; 24, open date; 28, St. John's; 31, Army, at West Point.

Lacrosse—March 20, Baltimore City College; 27, Walbrook Athletic Club; April 5, Lehigh; 10, Johns Hopkins; 16, Harvard; 24, Swarthmore; May 1, Carlisle; 8, Mount Washington Club.

Tennis—April 19, Georgetown; 26, Johns Hopkins; May 3, Dickinson; 10, Swarthmore; 21, U. of Michigan.  
Field and Track—April 19, Johns Hopkins; May 3, Dickinson; 10, Georgetown.

Rifle matches—May 17, District of Columbia National Guard; 24, 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

Rowing—May 17, Princeton, at Princeton; 24, U. of Pennsylvania, varsity and freshman crews; 31, Navy varsity, second and freshman eights and varsity four row at Philadelphia in American Henley on Schuylkill.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 5, 1913.

On Tuesday the Corps of Cadets attended the inauguration at Washington, forming part of the inaugural parade. The battalion was under the command of Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, commandant of cadets. Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley entertained the cadets at luncheon on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of Mrs. Shipman, wife of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, for many years chaplain of the Military Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Keefe, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, Mrs. W. K. Bartlett, Captain Cowles and Lieutenant Catts. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Boak was hostess of a large bridge party of eight tables, given for Mrs. Boak, sr., who is visiting here. The color scheme of yellow was gracefully carried out in the decorations. Mrs. Boak's guests were Mmes. Gordon, Tschappat, Clayton, Watson, Bell, Henderson, Osborne, Wildrick, Pritchett, Avery, Butler, Gallagher, Donovan, Caffery, Holderness, Dawson, Hoyt, G. G. Bartlett, Malven, W. K. Bartlett, Dickman, Meyer, Westover, Echols, Cutler, Miner, Newman, Misses Townsley, Gertrude Jones, Patch and Callan. A marmalade jar was won by Mrs. Gordon, a white lace fan by Mrs. Henderson, a black handbag by Mrs. Donovan and the consolation, a pack of cards, by Mrs. Clayton. After the game Mmes. Mizner, Vidmer, Pendleton, Kiehl, Householder, Asensio and Miss Elliot joined the party. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. and Mrs. Daley, Lieutenants Harrington and his mother, Mrs. Harrington. Major and Mrs. Ryan's guests at dinner on Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hart, Miss Tarleton and Dr. Haig.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart gave a supper party on Thursday after the roller skating for Miss Bell of Nashville, their house guest, and Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Lieutenants Winfree, Dillman and Morrison. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat were dinner hosts Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Mason and Miss Gertrude Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney entertained at dinner that evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler, Miss Callan, Lieutenants Hobson, Winfree and Armstrong. Lieutenant Chaney is now away taking examination for promotion, and Mrs. Chaney leaves Thursday for Boston, to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sloane. Mrs. Greene entertained with a card party on Friday afternoon for Mmes. Tschappat, Clayton, Watson, Bell, Baird, Pendleton, Pritchett, Dawson, Oldfield, Kiehl, Dickman and Boak. The prizes, crocheted bridge jackets, were won by Mmes. Watson, Bell and Dawson. Mrs. Householder and Mrs. Eddy assisted in serving, and additional guests for tea were Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Delano and Mrs. Crissy.

The Reading Club met Thursday with Mrs. Jarman, who read her paper on "Factories and Sweatshops of New York." Current events were read by Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Donovan and Mrs. Boak were hostesses of the Monday Bridge Club at Culham Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's guests at supper on Saturday were Mrs. Baird, Mrs. W. K. Bartlett, Miss Vidmer, Cadets Sutton, Castille, Williams and Gillette. The Rev. Mr. Gateson of St. Thomas' Chapel, New York, conducted services on Sunday and during his stay was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg. The Wednesday Club, which is composed of ladies who live at the north end of the post, met last week with Mrs. Meyer and completed the tournament. Mrs. Henderson won the first prize and Mrs. Larned the second. The South End Auction Club meets this week with Mrs. Metcalf. Lieutenant Catts entertained at tea at the club on Saturday; among guests were Mrs. W. K. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss Tarleton and Captain Pettis.

The cadets and residents of the post enjoyed an interesting talk on the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, given at Memorial Hall on Saturday evening by Mr. Kirby, president of the American Amateur Athletic Association. Moving pictures of the games were shown. Prof. John Bassett Moore lectured on Saturday morning in Memorial Hall on "The Executive Department of the United States."

Mrs. Fieberger is in New York visiting her brother, Mr. Upson, who has been ill. Lieutenant Curry is at Plattsburg to take his examination. Mrs. Vidmer spent the week-end in New York. Lieutenant Lang spent the week-end in Newport where he is the guest of Mrs. Lang's parents, Col. and Mrs. Harmon. Mrs. Lang and little Jackie have been there for several months. Mrs. Holt is away on a round of visits for a fortnight.

The orchestral concert given at Culham Hall on Sunday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. Enger, was greatly enjoyed. The program was as varied as it was well selected. Cadet Peck played a violin solo, which was much appreciated. Roller skating continues to be the sport of the moment. Monday and Thursday evenings find the gymnasium crowded with skaters and would-be skaters, and a very jolly time is had as well as healthful exercise.

The Army finished its basketball season Saturday, defeating New York University in a slow game, 29 to 21. The cadets were never forced to extend themselves. The line-up for the Army: Van Vliet, L.F.; Mactaggart, r.f.; Roberts, C.; Boye, l.g.; Howell, r.g. Substitute, Hibbs for Howell.

## GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, March 3, 1913.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Blake, commandant at Fort Crockett, and Mrs. Blake and the officers of the post and their ladies will entertain with a reception at the post gymnasium Tuesday evening in honor of Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith and the 200 officers of the 5th Brigade stationed here. The event is the first large formal social event given at the post and all officers of the Second Division, under command of Major Gen. William Carter, stationed at Galveston and Texas City, are included in the list of honorary guests.

Mrs. D. T. Ghent, wife of Lieutenant Commander Ghent, U.S.N. Nashville, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Marvin L. Graves, and Mrs. McKorkle, of Lynchburg, Va., guest of Mrs. Hamilton A. West, were delightfully entertained at an informal tea at the Hotel Galvez on Monday, with Miss Zena McMeans as hostess. Major N. Falls, of Co. D, 28th Inf., is stationed here and is being entertained by his sister, Mrs. Horace M. Spurgin, wife of Lieutenant Spurgin, of Fort Crockett. Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon is staging a play, a little comedy, entitled "Lady Geraldine's Speech," under the auspices of the Galveston Equal Suffrage Association, to be given March 28.

Mrs. E. M. Blake recently entertained in honor of Mrs. William E. Spurgin (widow of General Spurgin, U.S.A.), of Washington, D.C., who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Gunter. The officers of the U.S. transport Kilpatrick entertained the following ladies, guests at the Galvez, with a dance Saturday evening aboard ship: Mrs. Mildred N. Yerger, Miss Carmichael, of St. Louis; Miss Fairbanks, Miss Wardsworth, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Mesdames Fields, Walsh, David Lauber and J. C. Knapp.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Blake, commandant at Fort Crockett, and Mrs. Blake recently entertained at dinner in honor of

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Ball, of St. Louis, Mo., guests of the Hotel Galvez. Mrs. Marvin L. Graves entertained the ladies of Fort Crockett, U.S.A. at bridge on Wednesday afternoon in compliment to her sister-in-law, Mrs. D. T. Ghent, wife of Lieutenant Ghent, of the U.S. gunboat Nashville, who is being extensively entertained by friends here. The drawing room and dining room were prettily decorated with ferns and flowers sent by friends. The score-cards were water color sketches of miniature battleships. There were no prizes. The table souvenirs were beautiful gold baskets with red, white and blue satin ribbons and filled with kisses. The favors were George Washington hats filled with bonbons. Twenty guests enjoyed the pretty hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Graves entertained Mrs. Henry Hymen, of San Antonio, and Miss Jean Gordon, of New Orleans, guests of Mrs. Maco Stuart, at dinner at the Oleander Country Club on Saturday. The additional guests were Mrs. Graves's house guests, her sisters, Mrs. W. S. Shipp, of Bolton, and Mrs. D. G. Ghent, wife of Lieutenant Ghent, of the gunboat Nashville.

## FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Feb. 22, 1913.

The hop of Saturday was well attended, nearly all the garrison being present, and many guests from town. Preceding the hop Major and Mrs. A. W. Morse gave a dinner for the newest arrivals, inviting Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Golderman, Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Munroe, Miss Weber and Capt. J. W. C. Abbott. Another dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. John E. Berry, who had as guests Commander Kaiser, of the U.S.S. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Miss Van Hoose and Mr. Reese.

On Sunday, at the San Carlos, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford entertained at dinner Major and Mrs. A. W. Morse and Major and Mrs. T. W. Winston. Tuesday evening the Post Card Club met with Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Maybach. No prizes are given at this club, the prize money and dues being given to the Army Relief. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Major and Mrs. Winston, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Munroe, Lieut. and Mrs. Crain, Mrs. Lyon, Miss Van Hoose, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton, Lieut. and Mrs. Beardslee, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Hazlip. Mrs. Maybach's mother, Mrs. Capron, arrived in time for the party, having with her her son and daughter, Mr. Capron and Miss Capron.

The post will miss Mrs. Laura De Russey Berry and her daughter, Miss Natalie, who have left for Fort Monroe, Va., to remain until October, when they expect to return to Pensacola. Mrs. P. S. Golderman gave a bridge in honor of Miss Van Hoose on Thursday. Those playing were Mesdames Winston, Lyons, Capron, Munroe, Crain, Maybach, Perry, Stopford, Fulton, Hazlip, McCammon and Boyd, Misses Weber and Capron. The guest of honor received a silver picture frame, as also did Mrs. McCammon for highest score, Miss Weber receiving second prize.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. James B. Burbank, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, gave a most interesting talk to the ladies of the garrison at the quarters of Mrs. Ridgway on the subject of the Army Relief Association. She explained in detail what might be termed "the new idea" in this work. According to the proposed scheme, every garrison post becomes a section of the Army Relief, and everybody joining that post assists that section. This scheme will be particularly pleasing to the Artillery branch, owing to the fact that the large number of small garrisons has made it very hard for the work of the Artillery as a whole to be co-ordinated. The Fort Barrancas section was then organized, with Mrs. Ridgway as president, Mrs. Thomas Winston as treasurer, and Mrs. Ellis Knowles as secretary. Mrs. Burbank has taken a cottage on the Bay Shore for the rest of the winter.

The thanks of the garrison are due to Capt. J. W. C. Abbott for organizing the splendid entertainment given to the officers and enlisted men, their friends and families at the post gymnasium on Washington's Birthday. We wish particularly to acknowledge the kindness of the Pensacola people who furnished the music, and to Rev. E. R. Pendleton for a splendid address on "George Washington." The string orchestra was composed of the Misses Simpson, Jacoby, Fulgham, Osgood, with Mr. Gutman, the Winkler boys, Francis and Otto, of Fort Barrancas, and Captain Abbott. Mrs. Baya, piano accompaniment, Mr. C. J. Herbert and Miss Lillian McDonald rendered solos most acceptably. Otto and Francis Winkler are sons of Principal Musician Winkler of the band, and their handling of the violin clearly shows that they will become experts at a very early age. Major and Mrs. Winston entertained the artists at supper, and held an impromptu musicale at their quarters afterward.

Miss Van Hoose, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Crain, left yesterday for her home in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Mrs. Dashiell, mother of Mrs. Hatcher, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hatcher; Miss Hatcher is also visiting them. Major Morse has his mother and father visiting him for the rest of the winter.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 2, 1913.

On Tuesday the post card club met at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, those enjoying the auction bridge being Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Major and Mrs. Winston, Captain Bunn, Mrs. Stopford, Mrs. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Captain Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Munroe, Mrs. Capron, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Miss Capron, Mrs. McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Weber, Lieutenants Winslow and Beardslee.

The uncertainties of the weather in this section were well exemplified the past week, when the mine planter finished its work in this district. Practice was set for Wednesday, but owing to the exceedingly rough sea and rain was delayed until Friday. The members of the 163d Company righteously feel that they have completed a very successful practice. The planting of the field was accomplished in a very short time in a sea so rough that one of the yaws was capsized, not by tipping sideways in the usual manner, but by a sea so great that the yawl was "upped over backwards," the bows being lifted straight into the air and then some. This practice demonstrated the absolute necessity of every man who works on the water being taught to swim, to stand in a small boat and to handle an oar. The commanding officer of the planter invited all the officers and ladies of the garrison to witness the practice from his vessel. The weather was so inclement, however, that few braved it, though those who did were well repaid by the hospitality of this officer, Captain Bunn, C.A.C.

On Thursday, for Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Golderman and Lieutenant Vautsimer, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd entertained informally at bridge. Mrs. Golderman and Captain Perry won prizes. On Friday Mrs. Munroe and Miss Weber were luncheon guests of Mrs. Boyd, after which they and several others, including Mesdames Capron, Stopford, Golderman, Maybach, Dashiell, Miss Capron and Miss Hatcher, were at tea with Mrs. Hatcher.

Gen. and Mrs. Burbank and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles were entertained at dinner on Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd.

An extra and informal hop was given Saturday evening, attended principally by the younger set. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway had a small bridge party Saturday evening. Captain Stopford had a stag bridge at his quarters. Lieut. F. E. McCammon, who has been on duty on the progressive military map, has returned from Texas for duty here. For the first time in the history of this post every company here now has three officers assigned to it and present for duty.

Sunday the Cleveland baseball team, which is holding its spring practice in Pensacola, visited Fort McRee, and all witnessed for the first time the "swamping" of a small boat within 100 feet of the McRee dock. The boat, a small keel boat, without ballast, handled by two sailors from the U.S.S. Montgomery, out duck shooting, when approaching the dock was caught in a very heavy squall and capsized. The audience, excited as usual, were astonished to see one of the men deliberately slide off the bottom of the boat and disappear under it. The act was explained, however, when he shortly reappeared with his automatic shotgun. Strange to relate, nothing about the boat was damaged in any way.

Sunday evening about 150 men enjoyed the first of a series of ten stereopticon lectures at the post gymnasium. The entertaining lecture was ably delivered by Mr. W. P. Cunningham, of the educational department of the Pensacola Y.M.C.A. Captain Abbott conducted the meeting, music being



furnished for several hymns by Mrs. Winston and the Winkler boys.

The monthly inspection and muster of the troops on Friday was in heavy marching order. The passage of the command in review in double time, it is believed necessary to announce, was not an extended order drill. The condition of the battalion was excellent, and ready for field duty.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 27, 1913.

Lent has had little effect in curtailing the affairs at the yard this year, and even the hops have not been abandoned. The officers of the station are hosts at the sail loft to-night at one of the last dances before the departure of the California and Maryland. Mrs. John R. Hornberger, wife of the paymaster, will follow the Maryland South. In honor of Mrs. Hornberger Mrs. Charles M. Ray gave a large at home on Thursday. Receiving with Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Hornberger were Mesdames Mary Turner, Joseph Fyfe and Henry M. Gleason, while in the dining room Mesdames L. W. T. Waller, John M. Elliott, Mark St. C. Ellis and Howson W. Cole, Jr., were assisted by Miss Priscilla Elliott, Miss Nina Blow, Mrs. Elbridge Thayer Williams, of Vallejo; Mrs. Norman Kirk, Mrs. W. L. Calhoun and Miss Ruth Haseal. Among the guests who accepted were Mesdames Henry T. Mayo, Wing, William H. Standley, George A. McKay, Thomas F. Ruhm, Eugene Tobey, Richard S. Douglas, Irving H. Mayfield, Gatewood S. Lincoln, Frank J. Schwable, Merwin G. Cook, Samuel M. Robinson, Reed M. Fawell, Randolph P. Scudder, James F. Manning, Arthur B. Owens, Phillips A. Lovering, James L. Kauffman, Clarence S. Kempff, Emil Cuts, Fernando Reichmuth, P. J. Willett, Cecil S. Baker, Lloyd S. Shapley, Edward H. Odell, Ervin A. McMillan, Howson W. Cole, Lindsay C. Whiteside, Joseph Biello, Arthur J. O'Leary and Harry A. Garrison.

Miss Nina Blow, visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ray, returned to her home in San Francisco Friday. Miss Aimee Raisch, of San Francisco, came up to the yard for the reception given aboard the Maryland on Thursday last by Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott, in honor of their daughter, Miss Priscilla Elliott, and remained for several days as the guest of friends. Mrs. Brigham, mother of Mrs. Clarence Kempff, came up from San Francisco for a few days' stay. Miss Ella Regensburger, of San Francisco, was the guest of Madam Irwin for several days. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens entertained informally at luncheon for Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney M. Raynor, recently arrived for station.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln were hosts on Saturday at a Washington's Birthday dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks, of the Cleveland. Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck, formerly of the Iris, who has been under treatment at the hospital here for some time, appeared before the retiring board during the week and will probably be relieved of all further duty on account of physical disability. Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderbeck left the yard to-day, the former going to his home in New York, where he will await orders from the Navy Department before joining Mrs. Vanderbeck, now visiting at San Diego.

Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield are entertaining Mrs. Mayfield's grandmother, Mrs. Burnett, from the southern part of the state. Major Charles Hill, of the California, entertained delightfully a number at dinner aboard that ship. Mrs. Henry T. Mayo's luncheon for her mother, Mrs. Wing, on Saturday was appropriate to Washington's Birthday. Two immense flags framed a large picture of Washington in the reception hall, and at the luncheon table red carnations were used for the centerpiece, with red shaded lights casting a soft glow over the scene. Cherries done in water colors and tiny hatchets served as place-cards, and the guests were Mesdames A. A. McAlister, McDougal, Irwin, John D. Manchester, Emily Cuts, Mary Turner, Arthur J. O'Leary, Burnett and Miss Ruth Haseal. George Mayo was down from Suisun to spend the week-end at his home here and had as his guest John Wright, son of Chaplain and Mrs. Carroll Q. Wright, who is attending the University of California at Berkeley.

Cards followed the dinner at which Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley. Capt. Frank H. Holmes, U.S.N., retired, of San Francisco, is under treatment at the hospital, and Mrs. Holmes is a guest at the quarters of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens went to San Francisco Monday to meet Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, just arrived from Brooklyn, to be their guests at the barracks until sailing of the transport on March 15 for Olongapo.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley were dinner hosts last evening for Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Lieut. and Mrs. Norman Kirk, Lieut. and Mrs. William L. Calhoun and Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker. Mrs. Albert P. Niblack will leave for Berlin in the early summer to join Captain Niblack, stationed at the Embassy there. She has spent the last few months in San Francisco called there by the illness of her mother, Mrs. W. B. Harrington. Mrs. William H. Leahy, another daughter of Mrs. Harrington, went to Washington, D.C., to join Commander Leahy upon the arrival of Mrs. Niblack, but upon the latter's departure will rejoin Mrs. Harrington.

The last shipment of structural steel for the gunboats Palos and Monocacy was received at the yard to-day and actual construction work will be started on the vessels at once. Their keels will be laid about March 15. The War Department has requested bids on the transport Buford, now in San Francisco. From sixty to ninety days' work is to be done on her. Bids for manufacturing spare propeller blades for three other transports have also been requested.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 5, 1913.

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick gave a delightful luncheon and matinee party for Mrs. and Miss Patton, Miss Baird and Miss Jadwin, niece of Mrs. Leonard Wood. Lieutenant Russell, who has had a month's sick leave, part of which he spent at West Point, has returned to the Walter Reed Hospital. Mr. and Miss Russell, father and sister of Lieutenant Russell, have also returned from New York. Lieut. Frederick W. Stewart left for his new station, Fort Sill, on Friday. Capt. C. J. Ferris, transferred to the headquarters of the 3d Field Artillery, left for Fort Sam Houston on Friday. Captain Ferris's father and mother, who have been his guests for several months, left Saturday for their home in Washington, D.C.

The tea given at the Shoreham on Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. Dean was a charming success. The small ballroom was used for dancing, the music being furnished by the hotel orchestra. The tea table was decorated with pink and white lilies and pink-shaded lights.

Mrs. H. L. Schmeltz, of Hampton, Va., is the guest of Miss Tate. Lieutenant Tate has as his guest his brother from St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson Olmsted gave a delightful dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Dr. and Mrs. Lambie, Mrs. Eltinge and Lieutenant Vandever. Lieut. and Mrs. Olmsted also entertained at dinner on Saturday, when Major and Mrs. Summerall were guests of honor.

Troop A, under Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, gave a fine drill at the entertainment at the Riding Club in Washington on Friday evening. The 15th Cavalry band furnished the music. Mr. and Mrs. Heath, of Erie, Pa., are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Olmsted, for the inauguration.

Capt. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., arrived in the post on Sunday to make arrangements for the housing of the regiment, which arrived March 4 for service at the inauguration. The enlisted men were divided among the various organizations, the officers being the guests of their friends at the post. They will remain for several days. Mrs. Lambie has as her guests her parents, of Pittsburgh. Pa. Mrs. Eldredge, of Baltimore, widow of Major Henry Eldredge, Med. Corps, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Garrard. Gen. and Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner on Saturday and at lunch on Sunday. Major Willard Newbill has re-

turned from leave and reported for duty. Mrs. Edwards, of San Antonio, and Miss Howard, sisters of Mrs. F. O. Johnson, arrived on Sunday, and are her guests. Miss Welden is also the guest of Mrs. Johnson. Capt. G. C. Barnhardt, who has been on duty with the General Staff, has been relieved, and will report for duty at Fort Myer on Wednesday.

On Saturday Secretary of War Stimson, as a matter of satisfaction to himself, came to the post and put Troop A through its paces in a spirited drill. The officers who witnessed the drill complimented the Secretary highly on his performance. On Saturday Mrs. Wood entertained at a luncheon of sixteen covers in honor of Mrs. Stimson, all the guests being from Washington. Major Saffarano, Captain Charles and Lieutenant Burnett, all 17th Inf., are guests of Colonel Garrard; Captain Austin has with him Lieutenants Harrison, Buck and Burdette; Captain Supplee is with Captain Dean; Chaplain Durant is the guest of Chaplain Brander; Dr. Baker is with Dr. Allen; Dr. Register with Dr. Lambie.

Sergt. Marcus L. Kinkaid, recently retired after thirty-five years' service, died at his father's home in Kentucky. He was for many years sergeant of A Troop, 9th Cav., the troop commander of Col. Garrard for thirteen years.

A drill in the riding hall in honor of the 17th Infantry was given at ten o'clock March 5. The Women's Wilson and Marshall Southern Democratic League were guests of honor at a drill in the afternoon of the same day. Col. and Mrs. Garrard received Colonel Van Orsdale and the officers of the 17th Infantry on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Schmeltz, of Hampton, Va., have returned to their home. Cadet Paddock, who has been the guest of Major Rhodes, has returned to West Point.

Twenty-six new gun carriages for use in war were recently received by the battalion of Field Artillery serving at the post.

Mr. Brooks, who has been in the employ of the Q.M.D. since the introduction of the electric light system, died after a short illness on Friday at his home in Washington.

The many friends of Mr. C. W. Barnes, for many years a clerk in the post quartermaster's office, were shocked at his sudden death, which occurred on Friday. The funeral took place on Saturday, a majority of the officers and ladies being present. The burial was in Arlington.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 28, 1913.

Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, commanding the Department of Texas, with headquarters at this post, has been ordered before a board at Fort Sam Houston for examination for retirement on account of failing eye sight. The news came with great surprise to his friends here who learned of it with regret.

The 23d Infantry in three detachments, under command of Col. D. A. Frederick, Lieut. Col. H. L. Roberts and Capt. F. W. Kobbé, left this week for Galveston to join the Army of mobilization gathering there. Battery B, 3d Field Art., under command of Capt. T. W. Holloway, left this post the first of the week for Galveston. The removal of the 23d Infantry and battery of Artillery leaves only the 2d Cavalry to do post duty and to guard the border along the Rio Grande and a small detachment of the Signal Corps. The Mayor of El Paso and Chamber of Commerce sent in a protest to Washington at the removal of the troops and were promised that other troops would at once be sent, but as yet these have not arrived.

Mrs. Henry May and daughter, Mrs. Edward Sinks, gave an elaborate dinner at the Sheldon Hotel in El Paso the first of the week in honor of Mrs. James M. Burroughs, wife of Captain Burroughs, 2d Cav. The decorations were in green and violet, with bouquets of flowers for each guest. Those present were Mesdames D. A. Frederick, Robert D. Read, H. C. Ferris, E. B. Orndorff, Annie Krause, Harrison Finley, Burroughs, sr., Carol Bukey and Robert Beck.

General Steever returned this morning from San Antonio, Texas, where he has been for the past week in connection with the concentration of troops at Galveston and to take command of the department of the Southern Division until the arrival of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Two troops of the 2d Cavalry are now on duty at the international bridges across the Rio Grande River into Juarez. Bids were called for this week by the post quartermaster, Capt. Arthur P. Watts, for the sinking of two additional wells at the post. This is the first step toward the enlargement of the present garrison of one battalion and headquarters to a regimental garrison, and assurances have come from Washington that the bill providing for the enlargement will be passed.

#### FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Feb. 17, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard gave an attractive supper party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard. Other guests were Capt. Isaac Irwin and Lieutenant Anderson. Lieutenant Sherrard had shot a mess of ptarmigan, which were greatly enjoyed by all present. The Wednesday Auction Bridge Club met at Mrs. J. P. O'Neil's quarters, all members present. High score for January was made by Mrs. Harvey Sullivan, of Valdez, with Miss Troup a close second. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Payne.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton arrived for station on the Mariposa Feb. 5. Tuesday evening all the officers and ladies had stayed up until midnight in hope of greeting Capt. and Mrs. Carleton. The steamer, however, passed by Fort Liscom at three a.m., Feb. 4, and went on through to Valdez. Colonel O'Neil sent the launch Donaldson over to Valdez early Wednesday morning to bring Capt. and Mrs. Carleton to Fort Liscom. The entire garrison were on the dock to welcome Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, who spent several days as guests of Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, and are now comfortably settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Ode C. Nichols. Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, while on leave, spent a few weeks in Seattle, where they have many friends and relatives, and were greatly entertained. The long sea trip, following immediately on the round of gayer, was a tax on Mrs. Carleton's strength and she has been ill for a week.

Sunday, Feb. 9, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart A. Howard gave an elaborate supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, but Mrs. Carleton's illness forced her to decline at the last moment. Captain Carleton attended and all drank a toast to the absent guest of honor. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Troup, Miss Troup, and Miss Virginia Harrison. The Wednesday Auction Club was postponed from Ash Wednesday until Friday. Lent has started, but there is no appreciable diminishing in the number of card parties. After mature consideration the ladies have decided to keep Lent in refraining from grand opera and abstaining from fresh strawberries.

The monthly ladies' night and card party at the Tillicum Club was well attended; Mrs. John Shepard and Mrs. Blum were hostesses, and Mrs. Robert Weeks won a large box of stationery; Lieutenant Howard won a hammered brass hammer. Dr. and Mrs. Dalton, of Valdez, gave an attractive dinner party before the Tillicum Club party. The guests from the post were Captain Irwin and Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader.

Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, Corps of Engrs., of the road commission, left Feb. 7 for Chitina; thence he will go to Gulkana and make preparations for the construction of the bridge to be erected across the Gulkana River early in the spring, before the spring freshets commence, when work in this direction will be impossible. Lieut. Walter Prosser, in charge of the cable and telegraph lines of this division, left Feb. 7, to inspect the line between Valdez and Paxson. He will be on the trail for two or three weeks, and Lieut. Robert Sherrard has been placed on temporary duty during the absence of Lieutenant Prosser.

Lieut. Louis A. Kunzig gave a Sunday supper in honor of the arrival of Capt. and Mrs. Carleton. The guests present were Capt. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Troup, Miss Troup, Captain Carleton, Dr. and Mrs. Dalton, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader. After supper the guests enjoyed listening to some new records on Lieutenant Kunzig's Victrola.

Capt. and Mrs. Carleton had two tables of bridge on Satur-

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25, 1913.

A violet luncheon, in honor of Miss Geraldine Richards, a popular bride-elect, and Miss Emily Poehler, was given Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. John G. Ballinger on board the revenue cutter Bear. Covers were laid for ten. At the U.S. Grant Hotel on Monday a luncheon was given in compliment to Mrs. Hook, wife of Judge Hook, of Leavenworth, Kas., and her two daughters, Misses Ira and Dee Hook, and Mrs. Lester Bradley, a recent bride. Covers were laid for thirty-two. Those present included Mesdames John L. Sehon, Mason Jackson, John Stafford, W. R. Cushman, A. A. Ackerman, Otto A. Nesmith and Miss Mason.

Lieut. L. E. Goodier, jr., one of the Army aviators at the North Island School, sustained a severe cut on the head when his aeroblast struck a mud bank as he alighted and turned turtle. This occurred Wednesday, and he has been in the post hospital at Fort Rosecrans since, but is making a good recovery.

Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., retired, who has been passing a few days in this city, was a visitor to the grounds of the Panama-California Exposition and was greatly surprised at the wonderful progress shown in the erection of buildings and preparation of other sites. Col. Edward W. Bishop, commander of the Denver Association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, died at La Jolla Sunday, aged sixty-nine years. He was a native of Illinois.

Lieuts. C. K. Rhinehardt, Clarence Lininger, D. L. Roscoe, C. M. Haverkamp and Frank Keller, all U.S.A., are here, participating in the polo tournament at Coronado. The Coronado Country Club's team defeated the Army men Saturday by a score of 6 to 4. The score of the latter was made by Lieutenant Rhinehardt.

Coronado, Cal., Feb. 25, 1913.

The 1st Cavalry polo team arrived at Coronado on Feb. 16. They will take part in the polo tournament, which starts on March 2 and will last two weeks. The team is composed of Lieuts. Frank Keller, D. L. Roscoe, Clarence Lininger and C. K. Rhinehardt. On Thursday afternoon Lieutenant Roscoe entertained at the Coronado Country Club at tea for Mr. and Mrs. Emory Winslip, of San Francisco, and their guests. On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. George Ross entertained at a dinner for forty guests in honor of the visiting polo teams. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Freese Leach, of Fort Rosecrans, and Lieutenants Roscoe, Keller, Lininger and Rhinehardt. Sunday, Feb. 23, the 1st Cavalry polo team played the Coronado polo team, Coronado beating by a score of 5 to 4.

Capt. Junnius Pierce, C.A.C., and Mrs. Pierce are stopping at the Hotel del Coronado. Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq spent the week-end as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Dupee at their home on Ocean Boulevard, Coronado.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27, 1913.

Mrs. William G. Powell and small daughter arrived on Friday from Washington, to join Captain Powell, U.S.M.C. They have taken an apartment in Oakland. Capt. William Tobin's home at Fort Winfield Scott on Tuesday was the scene of a dinner given by Miss Virginia Tobin for Col. and Mrs. Frederick von Schrader, Mr. and Mrs. John Rothschild, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Mrs. Frederick Zeile, Dr. Sharpe and Mr. William Gerstle. Mrs. Anna Tilgham, who was a neighbor of Mrs. Sydney Cloman when they resided in South Africa, gave a tea in her honor at the Town and Country Club on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keleher had a dinner on Saturday in honor of Miss Dorothy Keleher, whose engagement to Lieut. Carol Armstrong Bagby, U.S.A., was announced last month. Among the guests were a group of young society girls and men, who spent the week-end holiday most enjoyably by taking a long tramp back from Olena. The "Hikers," who are enthusiastic long distance walkers, include Misses Ethel McAllister, Florence Aitken, Gladys Boston, Marion Becker, Dorothy Keleher, Lieuts. W. L. Simpson, Carberry, Pike, Bagby and Mr. and Mrs. Keleher.

Mrs. Maxwell Murray and her sister, Mrs. Hogan, house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Murray at Fort Winfield Scott, left on Thursday and spent the week-end at Coronado Beach. Mrs. Hogan will proceed to her home in New York by the Southern route.

Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins and several friends left on Wednesday by motor for Del Monte to join Miss Mercedes Crimmins. Mrs. G. E. Barbour and Miss Margarette Barbour are guests of Gen. and Mrs. Murray at Fort Mason, and on Wednesday Mrs. Murray gave an informal reception, at which she introduced her guests. Miss Murray assisted her mother in receiving.

News comes from Coronado Beach that on Feb. 23 the 1st Cavalry polo team was beaten by the Coronado four by a score of 6 to 4. The Coronado team made six goals in the first half, but the Army men got none until the second, when Lieut. C. K. Rhinehardt made four in the lapse of that half.

Major Guy H. Preston, 4th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T., who has been on duty at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., is in San Francisco preparatory to sailing for his home station in Hawaii.

The death of Mrs. Alfred C. Gerard, which occurred on Feb. 13 in Washington, D.C., as noted in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 15, has saddened her many San Francisco friends who knew her during her long residence here, when General Gerard was in charge of the General Hospital at the Presidio. General Gerard is at present in Washington, and later will probably join his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Kerwin, who recently arrived at Fort Seward, Alaska, after a year's station at the Presidio.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 23, 1913.

Mrs. Paulding has returned from Lafayette, Ind., bringing with her her two small daughters, Mary and Eleanor. Mrs. Wildman, who was the week-end guest of the Van Dunes, has returned to her home in Council Bluffs. Mrs. Moller, of Fort Douglas, and Miss Tobin, of Frankfort, Ky., are house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton. Mrs. Fulton was hostess for the Monday Club on the 17th. Mrs. Whiting had charge of the reading and Mrs. Van Dune gave current events. Lieutenant Muncaster, who is ill in the hospital, is now convalescing.

Captain Butler made Mrs. Moller and Miss Tobin honor guests of a prettily appointed dinner on Monday. Others invited were Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton. Mrs. Dale entertained the Tuesday Auction Club on the 18th. She had one table of guests, consisting of Mrs. Reese of Fort Leavenworth, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Griffith, and Miss French of the post. The guest prize was won by Mrs. Griffith and the club prize by Mrs. Glen Denning. Mrs. Farmham made Mrs. Reese the motif of an auction party on the 18th. Others invited were Major and Mrs. French, Miss French, Lieutenant Selbie, Capt. and Mrs. Brady and Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman. Those attending the Orpheum on Wednesday afternoon were Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Moller, Miss Tobin and Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks.

Preliminary orders were issued from the division on the 19th for the Southern border. While a warm climate would be welcome to some, we all unite in hoping it will not be Mexico.

Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman entertained at a bridge tea for Mrs. Hill on Wednesday. Those invited to meet her were



## ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

## Eagle Warehouse &amp; Storage Co.

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Storage for Household Goods and Valuables. Packing and removals by motor vans. Carpets and Rugs cleaned and stored.  
Phone 5560 Main.

Major and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton, Captain Martin, Lieutenant Smith, Mrs. Moller and Miss Tobin. Mrs. Fulton carried off the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith were hosts for bridge complimentary to Mrs. Moller and Miss Tobin on Tuesday evening. Others enjoying their hospitality were Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton, Captain Howell and Lieutenant Hayes.

Mrs. J. D. Hill of Atlanta, Ga., has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman for a few days. Lieutenant Hayes entertained the Evening Auction Club on the 19th. Members playing were Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, Major and Mrs. Dale, Major and Mrs. Switzer, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Lieutenants Farnham, Selbie, Smith and Hayes. Lieutenant Farnham made high score. Mrs. Moller, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Reese and Miss Tobin were guests of the club. Capt. and Mrs. Noyes made Miss Ruth White of Omaha the guest of honor at a very attractive dinner on the 20th. Mrs. Sweet of Omaha is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Whiting. Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks were hosts for a bridge dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Dale, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, and Capt. and Mrs. Brady. Major Dale made high score and received a very pretty leather picture frame. Major and Mrs. Switzer made Major and Mrs. French the honor guests at a dinner on Friday. Washington's Birthday decorations were used and small silk flags formed the centerpiece. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Captain Howell, Lieutenants Hayes and Wilhelm, and Dr. and Mrs. McClanahan and Miss Katherine Moorhead of Omaha.

Word has been received here that Mrs. R. D. Goodwin, wife of Lieutenant Goodwin, 4th Inf., has sailed for the Philippines to visit her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Tillson.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 5, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Strong left on Thursday for Charleston, their new post. Their departure was unexpectedly hurried and a great many farewell parties had to be given without the guests of honor. One was a bridge party given by Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller. Other guests were General Carleton, Miss Sullivan, Major and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. Pettus, Captain McKenny, Miss Ervine, Miss Zimmerman, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Captain Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieutenant Mix. Prizes were won by Mrs. Totten and Captain Marshall. Mrs. Walter Baker and Capt. C. C. Carter are quite ill with severe attacks of measles. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Marshall gave a dinner, when the guests were Mrs. Dickinson, wife of ex-Secretary Dickinson; Mrs. Maus, wife of General Maus; Colonel Marshall, of Portsmouth, Va.; Major William Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell and Mrs. Carter. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Quinn entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Holcombe and Lieut. John Holcombe.

Capt. and Mrs. McKenny gave a supper at their quarters after the hop on Saturday, in honor of their guests, Miss Zimmerman and Miss Ervine, and for Major and Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieutenants Corbin and Armstrong, and Mr. Massie. Sunday Col. and Mrs. Haynes entertained at dinner, in honor of their guests, Mrs. and Miss Russell, of Chicago; Major Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieutenants Spiller and Borden. The table was beautifully decorated with pink sweet peas, which were given as corsage bouquets to the ladies. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Edwards was hostess at an auction bridge party. Her guests were Mesdames Marshall, Vose, Pettus, Williams, Allen Kimberly, Arthur, Reynolds, Pearson, Patterson, Gallup, Ashbourne, Farnival, Perie, Martin, Schraeder, Hanna, Keiffer, Gearhart, Bell, Knight, McNeil, Holcombe, and Misses Baldwin, Dillon, Moore, Rogers and Smith. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Perie gave a bridge party for Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Lathrop, of New York. Other guests were Mesdames Edwards, Vose, Morse, Arthur, Gearhart, Ryan, Schraeder, Keiffer, Reynolds, McNeil, Martin, and Miss Rogers. Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Keiffer entertained at dinner for Mrs. Holcombe, Lieut. John L. Holcombe, Capt. and Mrs. Gearhart and Lieutenant Lyons.

Mrs. William F. Peters and son and Miss Sadie Fleming, of Fort Wayne, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Marshall. Miss Dillon, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Keiffer. Mrs. Maus and Mrs. Poore, who have been spending a month at the Chamberlin, returned to Washington, D.C., on Sunday. Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Smart, Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Taylor Evans, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Farnsworth, left for Washington on Friday. Mrs. Sunderland is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, of Boston. Mrs. Smart entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Buck, Farnival, Martin, Vose, Hanna, Arthur, and Miss Baldwin. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna gave a dinner for Miss Baldwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan and Lieutenant Peek. Mrs. Holcombe was hostess Sunday at dinner for Major and Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Smart, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller.

Lieutenant Donovan gave a bowling party at the Chamberlin for Miss Baldwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Vose, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur, Miss Worthington, Capt. John McBride and Lieutenant Currier. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Schraeder was hostess at an auction bridge party for Mesdames Keiffer, Vose, Arthur, Bell, Perie, Gallup, Edwards, Martin, Reynolds, Misses Baldwin, Rogers and Dillon. Capt. and Mrs. Marshall entertained at dinner for General Carleton, Miss Sullivan, Major and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Dillon, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Keiffer. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur gave a supper at the club Saturday for Miss Baldwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard, Lieut. and Mrs. Vose, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna and Lieutenant Ottosen. Col. and Mrs. Haynes gave a club supper, after the hop Saturday, in honor of their house guests.

Four companies of our troops left here Monday evening via the C. and O. Railway, under command of Major Alston Hamilton, Captains Totten, Marshall, Gray, Barnes, Baker, Lieutenants Farnsworth and Corbin. They returned this morning.

Mrs. McKenny was taken suddenly ill on Monday with an acute attack of appendicitis. She is now at the post hospital, but it is hoped that an operation will not be necessary. After a visit of several weeks to Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Dillon returned on Saturday to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Dillon, of Chicago, who has been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Haynes, left yesterday for an extended trip abroad.

## ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Feb. 21, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, of Fort Flagler, were at home Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 19. Calling during the afternoon were Major and Mrs. Hagood, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, of Fort Worden; Capt. and Mrs. Hyde, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Wilde, Miss Tobin, Lieutenants Austin, Wallis and Wright. On Feb. 14 Mrs. Ingalls of Fort Casey gave a tea. Mrs. Ingalls was assisted by Mrs. O'Leary of Fort Flagler. Present: Mrs. Wilde, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. O'Leary and Miss Tobin, of Fort Flagler, Mrs. Pitts and Miss Pitts, of Fort Casey.

A party including Mrs. Hagood, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Miss Tobin and Lieutenant Wallis, of Fort Flagler, and Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton, U.S.N., went to Seattle on Saturday to see "Excuse Me." Miss Omira Bailey, of Fort Worden, arrived home Thursday after a visit to friends in San Francisco. Lieut.

tenant Austin, of Fort Flagler, is spending the week-end at the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Students from the Fort Townsend High School presented a play, "Mr. Bob," at the amusement hall at Fort Flagler on Monday night. The parts were cleverly played and all enjoyed it thoroughly.

Lieutenant Wallis is spending the week in Seattle, having five days' leave. Mrs. Lawton and Lieutenant Lawton, U.S.N., entertained Mr. and Mrs. Allen Trimble at breakfast on Sunday. Mrs. Wood, wife of Lieutenant Wood, arrived at Fort Casey Thursday. Mrs. Hayden gave a tea for Mrs. Wood on Friday.

## THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 837.)

## NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 28.—Rear Admiral A. B. Willits placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 7, 1913, in accordance with Sec. 1444 of the R.S. (statutory retirement age of 62 years). Detached all duty; to home.

Act. Asst. Dental Surg. J. D. Halleck to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Act. Asst. Dental Surg. A. F. McCreary to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. Charles Morris to temporary duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chaplain E. W. Scott detached Naval Academy April 1, 1913; to Kansas.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard detached Kansas, March 11, 1913; to Naval Academy March 24, 1913.

Chief Bsn. Michael Higgins detached Delaware, March 4, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Bsn. G. B. Llewellyn detached Constellation; to Delaware.

Gun. John Harder detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to temporary duty receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Mach. Gustav Aublerin detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 14, 1913; to California.

Chief Carp. C. J. Kerr detached Delaware; to Wisconsin.

Carp. C. W. Chaddock detached Wisconsin; to Delaware.

Paymr. Clerk R. M. Thompson appointed; to Glacier.

MARCH 1.—Act. Asst. Dental Surg. J. W. Crandall to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk F. D. Foley appointed; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARCH 3.—P.A. Surg. R. G. Heiner detached Connecticut; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Asst. Surg. W. L. Irvine detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to Connecticut.

Asst. Paymr. O. W. Leidel detached Tutuila; to treatment, naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymr. Clerk C. R. Sies appointed; to Yorktown.

Paymr. Clerks D. W. Davidson and S. M. Katzer appointment revoked.

MARCH 5.—Ensign J. M. Deem detached Wheeling; to Castine.

Ensign F. R. Berg detached Castine; to Wheeling.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Kaufman to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Gun. G. W. Irwin detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1913; to naval station, Guam.

MARCH 6.—The following assistant paymasters are commissioned assistant paymasters in the Navy from the dates given: Asst. Paymaster McMerriman from Feb. 21, D. T. Chalmers from Dec. 3, 1912; J. Harman from Dec. 3, 1912; J. H. Maynard from Jan. 18, 1913; C. V. McCarthy commissioned from Dec. 3, 1912; S. B. White, jr., from Feb. 5, 1913; J. B. Ewald from Dec. 3, 1912; E. C. Edward from Dec. 3, 1912.

Paymr. Clerk E. W. Paynter appointment revoked.

MARCH 6.—Orders issued by Commander-in-Chief of Asiatic Fleet.

Comdr. W. C. Cole to Monadnock, Monterey and all vessels first reserve.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. A. Spruance detached Cincinnati; to Bainbridge.

Ensign K. F. Smith detached Albany; to Cincinnati.

Ensign C. Wright, jr., detached Saratoga; to A-7.

Chief Bsn. P. E. Radcliff detached Wompatuck; to home, wait orders.

Chief Bsn. W. Jaenyeck detached naval station, Cavite; to home, wait orders.

Bsn. J. H. McDonald detached Monadnock; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Bsn. E. Heilmann detached Saratoga; to home, wait orders.

Machinist William T. Wigg detached Monterey; to home, wait orders.

Chief Carp. H. T. Newman detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

Carp. J. H. Wetmore detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

Pharmacist S. W. Douglas detached Naval Medical Supply Depot, Canacao; to home, wait orders.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 5.—Major J. H. Russell detached command Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking; to United States.

Capt. T. C. Turner to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in United States.

Capt. J. McE. Huey detached Philippines; to United States.

Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Philippines.

Second Lieut. S. B. Kennedy to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in United States.

Second Lieut. A. B. Miller to Marine Barracks, Boston.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 1.—First Lieut. E. Blake preparatory orders to Yamacraw, May 1.

First Lieut. H. D. Hinckley preparatory orders to duty as purchasing officer, San Francisco, April 5.

First Lieut. B. L. Brockway preparatory orders to Itasca. Second Lieut. C. H. Jones preparatory orders to duty as supervisor of anchorages, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut. J. Pine preparatory orders to Seminole.

Third Lieut. T. S. Klinger preparatory orders to Mackinac.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Bagger preparatory orders to Mackinac.

MARCH 3.—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck granted fifteen days' leave.

MARCH 4.—First Lieut. J. Boedeker granted ten days' leave, beginning March 5.

MARCH 5.—First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley sick leave extended one month, beginning March 9.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The nominations of Capt. H. M. Broadbent to be senior captain, F. C. Billard to be captain, George E. Wilcox to be first lieutenant, C. H. Dench to be second lieutenant, and A. H. Bixby to be second lieutenants in Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1913.

The nominations of G. R. O'Connor and Walter M. Troll, Revenue Cutter Service, to be third lieutenants of Engineers, were confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1913.

Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, commanding the cutter Onondaga, reports that on March 1 he went to the assistance of the schooner J. Manches, in distress near Lookout Shoals. The Onondaga found the schooner lumber laden, waterlogged and anchored. The crew was taken aboard the cutter, but it was not until March 3 that the weather permitted the cutter to get near enough to the schooner to allow a diver to blast the chains of the anchors, after which the master and crew were put aboard the schooner and she was taken in tow for Norfolk. It was found necessary to furnish supplies to the men on the schooner from the cutter, as the cabin, galley, etc., were awash. On the morning of the 4th the schooner was turned over to two tugs at Newport News, who docked her.

The department has granted the request made by Congressman James M. Curley, of Massachusetts, for a detachment from the Revenue Cutter Service to participate in the celebration of Evacuation Day at South Boston on March 17, under the auspices of the South Boston Citizens' Association. Cutters from the Boston and Portsmouth stations will take part.

## USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you have tired, aching, tender feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. For aching, swollen, hot, sweating feet. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Always use it to break in new shoes. Try it to-day. Sold everywhere, 25 cts. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y. For sale in all "SHIPS STORES" of SHIPS OF THE NAVY; also at all ARMY POSTS.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## BORN.

BETTENS.—Born on Feb. 27, 1913, at the Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., to Bsn. J. W. Bettens, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bettens, a son, Warren Joseph Bettens.

BOURKE.—Born at Fort Crockett, Texas, Feb. 24, 1913, a daughter, Mary Frances Bourke, to the wife of Capt. James Bourke, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

BRESNAN.—Born at Charleston, Wash., Feb. 17, 1913, a daughter, to the wife of Chief Bsn. Frank Bresnan, U.S.N.

BRINKERHOFF.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1913, to Lieut. H. S. Brinkerhoff, jr., Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brinkerhoff, a son, John Roeliff.

MAIZE.—Born at Fort Meade, S.D., Feb. 25, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 12th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

PERKINS.—Born at Bremerton, Wash., Feb. 24, 1913, a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Perkins, to the wife of Lieut. Fred M. Perkins, U.S.N.

## MARRIED.

RICE—WAGNER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1913, Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Agnes L. Wagner.

## DIED.

BECK.—Died Feb. 26, 1913, Mrs. L. T. Beck, mother of Lieut. (J.G.) William L. Beck, U.S.N.

BLAMER.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1913, Harriet M. Blamer, wife of Comdr. De Witt Blamer, U.S.N.

ELLIS.—Died at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1913, Edward L. Ellis, son of Major Wilmot E. Ellis, C.A.C.

FORD.—Died at Norfolk, Va., March 6, 1913, Ensign William D. Ford, U.S.N.

HOWARD.—Died, Mr. Henry C. Howard, at his country home, Oakleigh, Youngstown, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1913, of pneumonia, aged sixty-five years; father of Jennie Howard Mitchell, wife of Capt. Burton J. Mitchell, late of U.S. Army.

METCALFE.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1913, Capt. John Metcalfe, father of Mrs. John B. Kaufman, wife of P.A. Surg. John B. Kaufman, U.S. Navy.

NELLY.—Died Feb. 26, 1913, at Parkersburg, W. Va., Charles M. Nelly, only brother of Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th U.S. Inf.

PANGBURN.—Died at Seattle, Wash., Feb. 24, 1913, Mr. Edward L. Pangburn, chief clerk, U.S. Engineer Office, Seattle, Wash.

ROBINSON.—Died at Newport, R.I., March 2, 1913, Mate Robert Robinson, U.S.N., retired.

TAWRESEY.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1913, Mary J. G. Tawresey, widow of Mr. Joseph S. Tawresey, and mother of Naval Constr. J. G. Tawresey, U.S. Navy.

THOMPSON.—Died at Scarborough, N.Y., March 4, 1913, Mr. Howard N. Thompson, brother-in-law of Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, widow of the late Major Henry G. Lyon, Pay Dept., U.S.A.

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

The review of the 7th N.Y., Col. Daniel Appleton, by Samuel W. Fairchild, president of the Union League Club, of New York, on March 10, will be a memorable event. Mr. Fairchild will be accompanied by a staff of forty members of the club, and 500 members of the club and 100 prominent citizens will be present as special guests, and will also inspect the newly completed and modernized armory. At eight o'clock p.m. the Knickerbocker Greys, who have become identified with the regiment, will parade for review by Colonel Appleton.

During the ceremonies incidental to the review in honor of the Union League Club, Cos. F, E and L, that were awarded the first, second and third prizes offered by the state for the highest general figure of merit in the 1st Brigade, and the expert riflemen and sharpshooters of 1912 will be marched to the front of the regiment.

First Sergt. Richard W. Colman, Co. M, has been commissioned second lieutenant, vice White, transferred, and Sergt. Henry B. Heylman, Co. B, has been commissioned second lieutenant, vice Clark, promoted.

Battln. Sergt. Major Douglas C. Despard has passed the board of examination as regimental sergeant major, vice Looser, promoted.

We are very much surprised to see such examples of unruly and unsoldierly behavior of men in the uniform of the N.G.N.Y. as we witnessed in a subway train going downtown on the night of March 1. The men in question belonged to Co. G, 10th Inf., N.G.N.Y., and were en route to Washington to take part in the inauguration. They engaged in various kinds of horse play on the train, such as pulling one another from seats, pointing rifles at each other, etc. It is such unseemly behavior as this in public that belittles the National Guard in the estimation of many citizens. One could look for such rough behavior in a public car from a gang of toughs, but not from men in the military uniform of the state. Pointing rifles at each other was, to say the least, a most unsoldierly action, and military men should be the last to set an example of such tomfoolery, which has so often resulted in loss of innocent life. Non-coms. present made no attempt to stop the horse play.

Within the coming two months the administration building of the new armory for the Sheridan Troop, at Tyrone, Pa., says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "Captain Moore commanding, will be completed, and there is pending an appropriation of \$25,000 for the drill hall. The structure now under construction is two stories and basement, fully fireproof. The first story contains the gun room, lockers for the troopers, saddle room, troop room and rooms for the officers and non-commissioned officers. The second floor has an assembly room, gymnasium, officers' lounging room and bath and toilet rooms. The basement contains heating plant, storage rooms, kitchen and an indoor rifle range. Troop H. Captain McGovern, located at Carlopolis, keeps very busy these days in expectation of a call to Texas for service, at least in the boundary guard. Horses have been arranged for, options having been secured on about all animals suitable in the Ohio Valley."

Co. K, 22d N.Y., Capt. H. Garrison, have won the team shooting contest for the officers' trophy with a score of 606 points. The match was open to teams of ten men, who fired seven shots per man at 200 and 500 yard targets. The team shot very evenly, the two lowest men making fifty-eight points and the highest man sixty-three, out of a possible seventy. Company F was second with 542 points.

The annual military games of the 1st Squadron, 1st Cav., N.Y., will be held in the armory Saturday night, March 15, and will be very interesting.

The 69th N.Y., Col. Louis D. Conley, will parade on the



afternoon of March 17 as escort to the Irish societies in the St. Patrick's Day procession. In the morning the regiment will attend Pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral at eleven o'clock, and will then be served luncheon in the Cathedral school. There will be a review of the regiment on March 29.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, commander of the 2d Brigade of Mass. V.M., was retired March 1, 1913, with the rank of major general, after thirty years of honorable service. "General Pew," says the Boston Globe, "was the most prominent officer in the M.V.M., and has been a student in military matters ever since he received his first commission. To-day he is looked upon as one of the most efficient officers in the National Guard of the country, and his services will be much missed. He has always been a progressive officer, and has done much to increase the efficiency of the M.V.M., and his talent has earned for him the highest encomiums from his superior officers at Washington. It appears to be a foregone conclusion that his successor will be Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, of the 8th Infantry, who is also a most efficient officer and will make a worthy successor to General Pew."

The 1st Company, Signal Corps, of Connecticut, is organized into a "Type B Field Company."

23D N.Y.—COL. F. H. NORTON.

Of the 23d N.Y., Col. Frank H. Norton, the officer of the Army on duty with the command as an inspector during the maneuvers in Connecticut last year, in his official report says, in part: "Regiment not always as prompt at drill assemblies as desirable, and not found ready at roll-call at last note of assembly. Improvement later. Military courtesy excellent. Observing of taps excellent, and conduct of men off duty excellent. No straggling on march, and esprit exceptionally fine. Discipline generally remarkably good. In combat regiment under good control. Men very much worn by excessive marching. Regimental surgeon displayed great zeal, and all regimental staff performed duties satisfactorily. Regiment is very efficient at its present peace strength, and has a fine class of enlisted men and excellent company of officers."

Colonel Norton, of the 23d N.Y., has arranged for a review of his command by the Veterans of the regiment on Saturday night, March 15.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

In its annual inspection for the War Department and the state, the 71st N.Y., Col. William G. Bates, made a fine showing in the many details which are noted by the inspecting officers. It was far and away the best inspection the regiment ever made. The regiment was uniformly clean, the manual was very much better than usual, and all the companies showed a uniformity of preparation, and one of the best features was the strong control of the command held by headquarters. All the companies were drilled as companies, platoons and squads, the object being to test the ability of subordinate officers. The inspecting officers were Lieut. Col. L. W. Stotesbury and Major E. W. Dayton, I.G., Dept., N.Y., and Major A. J. Lasseigne, U.S.A. What is rather remarkable during this year, the regiment shows a gain of twelve men over last year. The mounted scouts have been organized and were inspected as a separate organization. The regiment had a total present this year of fifty-three officers and 809 men, with eighteen men absent. Last year the regiment had fifty-two officers and 801 men present and fifteen absent. The following are the official figures:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
1913.				1912.		
F. and S.	17	0	17	16	0	16
N.C.S.	10	0	10	11	0	11
Hos. Corps.	17	0	17	15	0	15
Band	24	0	24	26	0	26
Co. A	59	3	62	57	3	60
" B	72	2	74	72	1	73
" C	51	4	55	64	2	66
" D	56	0	56	56	1	57
" E	80	0	80	81	0	81
" F	58	2	60	53	3	56
" G	67	0	67	65	0	65
" H	59	2	61	62	2	64
" I	72	0	72	62	1	63
" K	91	1	92	93	1	94
" L	58	2	60	56	1	57
" M	63	2	65	64	0	64
Scouts	8	0	8	0	0	0
Totals	862	18	880	853	15	868

The following extracts from the remarks of the inspector of the Army on duty with the regiment in Connecticut last summer will be found of interest:

Discipline very good, men always saluted officers and were respectful. Formations prompt and orderly. Observance of taps during first half of tour poor, later excellent. Adjutant's (Perrine) records well kept. Quartermaster (Fearn) and commissary (True) energetic and painstaking. Later displayed marked ability, and regiment was supplied much better than any other organization present from the N.G. Battalion close and extended order very satisfactory, and men held well in hand. Some difficulty in controlling fire discipline, due to lack of experience. Men drank too much water on march. Criticism taken in proper spirit, and steps promptly taken to correct shortcomings.

47TH N.Y.—COL. HENRY C. BARTHMEN.

The 47th N.Y., which underwent its annual inspection and muster a few days ago, shows a net gain of fifty-two in membership, and had sixty-four more present than it did at the inspection of 1912. Generally speaking the regiment showed improvement over the 1912 inspection, and the result was very creditable. The figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and staff	12	..	12
Com.-com. staff	6	..	6
Band	5	..	5
Company	70	..	70
" B	58	3	61
" C	46	2	48
" D	61	4	65
" E	62	2	64
" F	42	..	42
" G	46	..	46
" H	67	4	71
" I	65	..	65
" K	61	..	61
Totals	601	15	616

Last year the regiment had 537 present and twenty-seven absent.

12TH N.Y.—COL. T. W. HUSTON.

The following is an extract from the report of the inspector of the Army on duty with the regiment during the Connecticut Maneuver Campaign last summer:

"This regiment was not on time with wagons loaded in any one of the changes of camp during the nine days in the field. The observance at taps, fair only. Attendance at drills was excellent. No drunkenness noticed. A few hucksters complained that men had appropriated goods without payment, but men could not be identified. Very small percentage of straggling, and considering the greenness of men, the esprit as an average was excellent. No system of obtaining details from or making details in most companies, which resulted in confusion. As a rule company officers did not properly supervise company messes nor police that part of the camp they were responsible for. Companies were generally deficient in extended order work. Regiment often did not get rest it should have had on marches. Officers allowed men to block roads. Regiment marched as a whole, however, in excellent shape, but had poor marching shoes. Regimental adjutant (Porter) performed his duties in praiseworthy manner.

"The regiment could hardly be in condition for field service in thirty days, and unless competent officers from the



# Why do Brewers of Germany and England use only Brown Bottles?

Sunlight grows the hops, but spoils the brew.  
Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives best protection against light.  
In England and Germany the brewers won't use light glass bottles.

"Beer should not be exposed to the light, especially direct sunlight, as it will thereby be detrimentally affected, the light having an influence upon the albuminoids in the beer, causing the latter to become hazy,"

says no less a person than Philip Dreesbach, the eminent German expert and scientist in the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology.

We have adopted every idea, every invention that could make for the purity of Schlitz beer.

Our beer was first brewed in a hut. Now our agencies dot the earth. Our output exceeds a million barrels a year.

# Schlitz

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."



28-M

Regular Army were detailed to instruct, the time required to fit it for active service would be a matter of guess."

The regiment will be reviewed by Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d Engineers, on Tuesday night, March 18.

2D INFANTRY, N.Y.—COL. J. M. ANDREWS.

At Troy on the evening of Feb. 15 a dinner was tendered Col. James M. Andrews, commanding officer, 2d Infantry, N.Y., by John McGlynn, proprietor of the Rensselaer Inn. About fifty guests were present, including Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and his aid, Lieut. James L. Kincaid, Brig. Gen. James W. Lester and staff, and Major Davis, Major Murray and Major Ryan, the three latter being classmates of Colonel Andrews at West Point. Colonel Andrews was given the custody of the loving cup that has been in the possession of the commanding officer of the 2d Infantry for several years, and his name will be engraved upon it in accordance with the usual custom.

Major General O'Ryan and Colonel Andrews inspected armories recently as follows: Gloversville, Feb. 13; Amsterdam, Feb. 14; Schenectady, Feb. 15. In each instance, after the armory and property had been inspected, General O'Ryan gave an informal talk to the officers present.

A provisional battalion of the 2d was present at Washington during the inauguration ceremonies. This battalion was made up of Cos. H, of Amsterdam; E, of Schenectady, and L, of Saratoga Springs, and were in command of Major Thomas Carney, of Schenectady.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

The 22d Engineers, after a number of disappointments, will enter its splendid new armory on Fort Washington avenue and West 168th street on the afternoon of Saturday, April 19. It will be escorted to its new home by the Defendarm Association, composed of Veterans of the regiment, and of which Major Daniel J. Murphy is president. Earlier possession of the building had been expected a number of times, but owing to strikes among workmen work in the interior of the armory was delayed for months, and rendered possession impossible. The reception concert and ball in the new armory, under the auspices of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment and the Defendarm Association, has been fixed for Thursday, April 24, 1913. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady, \$2.

A subscription banquet for the officers and men of the regiment and members of the Defendarm Association will be held on Tuesday evening, April 22, 1913, at \$5 per cover. Place to be announced later by the regimental commander. The last review to be held in the old armory at Sixty-seventh street and Broadway will be on Easter Monday, March 24, 1913, and has been tendered to the members of the Defendarm Association, and the attendance of all members is particularly requested in recognition of this honor. Members of the Association are urged by President Murphy to help secure recruits for the regiment. Colonel Hotchkiss has accepted a review of the 12th Regiment for March 18.

IOWA.

Governor George W. Clarke, of Iowa, announces the following appointments, to take effect Feb. 1, 1913: Guy E. Logan, The Adjutant General, with rank of brigadier general; Edwin E. Lucas, Assistant Adjutant General; William G. Dows, John C. Loper, Hugh B. Hedge, William Larabee and Charles J. Wilson, aids, all with the rank of colonel; George

L. Garton, Charles E. Fox, Frank H. Kincaid, Earl R. Ferguson, Milo Ward, Thomas Perkins and Roy W. Snell, aids, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The following award is made of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company Trophies: First honors, Co. A, 56th Infantry; second honors, Co. G, 56th Infantry; third honors, not awarded for the year 1912.

Of the four Infantry regiments the 56th had the best record of attendance of drills during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1912. Its percentage was 77.40. The 55th had a percentage of 75.11; the 54th, 75.08; and the 53d, 73.75.

The strength of the Iowa National Guard Dec. 31, 1912: Staff departments, 9; commander 1st Brigade and staff, 8; Medical Department, 84; 53d Infantry, 707; 54th Infantry, 726; 55th Infantry, 600; 56th Infantry, 738; total, 2,872.

WISCONSIN.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, announces the schedule for the annual inspection of the National Guard by Major F. M. Caldwell, 14th Cav., Capt. Charles C. Pulis, 2d Field Art., and Capt. Robert H. Wescott, Infantry, U.S.A., beginning March 10 and ending May 8.

Col. John B. Edwards, Med. Corps, surgeon general, having reached the retiring age prescribed by law, was on Feb. 5 last relieved from duty and placed upon the retired list. The promotion of Major Edward H. Grannis, Med. Corps, to be colonel and surgeon general, vice Edwards, is announced.

"Colonel Edwards during his military career," says General Boardman, "has rendered valuable and efficient service both to the United States and the state. For the former he served with credit in a foreign war. For the latter he has worked intelligently and faithfully for the advancement of his corps and the efficiency of the Guard. At the time of the cyclone at New Richmond, in 1899, and after the flood disaster at Black River Falls, in 1911, he rendered valuable assistance to the state authorities, and largely through his efforts in 1912 the movement for vaccination of the members of the Guard against typhoid fever was undertaken. During his nearly thirty years of service Colonel Edwards has been progressive and efficient."

TEXAS.

Adj. Gen. H. Hutchins, of Texas, in his biennial report for the period Jan. 23, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1912, shows that the Texas National Guard is organized as a reinforced brigade and consists of three regiments of Infantry, each with twelve companies and a band; one squadron of Cavalry (four troops), one battery of Field Artillery, one company of Coast Artillery and three Hospital Corps detachments. The strength is 234 officers and 2,578 enlisted men. Since the State Department at Washington, says the report, has more definitely assumed the duty of affording protection on the border, the Ranger force has been reduced and now consists of three officers and fourteen men. The law provides for compensation for death or injury received in line of duty by members of the military forces of the state. Private Craighead lost a leg at San Benito in line of duty on July 31, 1909, and as far as Adjutant General Hutchins has been advised not even a wooden leg has been given him by the state. Commenting on this The Adjutant General says: "I respectfully submit that proper provision being made for Private Craighead would have a very gratifying effect on all other members of the military forces of the state who face danger in the line of duty and would be the most satisfactory interpretation of legislative intent."

Brig. Gen. R. W. Hearne, of San Antonio, was on Feb. 27



Management and organization are important factors to be considered in the selection of a Safe Deposit Vault. We have had forty-two years' experience and our organization has been built up by discriminating selection through those years. It is made up of careful, well-drilled men who are making safe deposit a lifework not a refuge.

Correspondence invited. Send for illustrated booklet.

## THE MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

WILLIAM GIBLIN, President

115 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

designated to muster in a new Infantry company at San Antonio, of which Walter Acker, Jr., is captain.

Governor Colquhitt on Feb. 27 wired Adjutant General Hutchings, in command of the state troops at Brownsville, who had wired the chief executive that the situation at Brownsville and Matamoros was quiet, to withdraw the Texas National Guard, if, in his opinion, there is no further need of the Militia at that place. Later in the day the Adjutant General wired Act. Adj. Gen. E. R. York to make arrangements for the paying off of the state troops.

### MICHIGAN.

Major M. J. Phillips, inspector of small-arms practice, Michigan National Guard, in his annual report for 1912 says, in part:

"For the sixth consecutive year the figure of merit shows an increase, and is higher than it has ever been in the history of the Michigan National Guard. The gain in actual efficiency is much greater than the figure of merit indicates. Last season's figure is 57.33; the 1912 season's is 59.41. This is in spite of the fact that a change has been ordered in computing the figure of merit of the various organizations by the Division of Militia Affairs. Were it permissible to compute the 1912 figure by the method previously employed, it would be 65.33, as compared to 57.33. This shows that the troops were fifteen per cent. more efficient with the rifle in 1912 than in the previous year. This is a decided and unexpected gain.

"I attribute the good showing this year to the camps of instruction established for the home ranges during the 1912 season.

"Losses in the higher grades are trifling and unimportant in the face of the magnificent gain in marksmen. In 1911 the total number of men qualified as marksmen or better was 819; in 1912 the total was 1,253, a gain of fifty-three per cent.

"In other words, the men capable of delivering an effective fire in battle were more than half again as numerous in the Michigan brigade than they were in 1911—and 1911 had held the record for rifle excellence up till the present season. There is also a decided gain in all other grades. For instance, the total number firing the rifle in 1911 was 1,781; in 1912 the total firing the rifle was 2,044, or more than five-sixths of the average strength of the brigade. The average strength is 2,374.

"The camps of instruction in rifle practice is indicated by the foregoing paragraphs, decreased the number of expert shots somewhat, but very materially increased the number of fair, serviceable shots—the kind of shots who would be depended upon to secure and maintain superiority of fire in battle. We can well afford to sacrifice a score or two of experts to make hundreds of marksmen.

"In accordance with the reports, awards of the various trophies should be made as follows: For developing the greatest number of marksmen, season of 1912: First honors, National Defense Trophy, Co. K, 2d Infantry, Capt. John H. Schonten, 61 marksmen; for the highest figure of merit, Co. K, 2d Infantry, Capt. John H. Schonten, 107.87; second honors, National Defense Trophy, Co. G, 2d Infantry, Capt. Emil B. Gansser; third honors, National Defense Trophy, Co. D, 1st Infantry, Capt. Alma Lake."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. L. H. asks: At what position does a projectile attain its greatest speed? I contend that for a limited number of feet after the projectile leaves the muzzle of the cannon it gains in rate of speed over its speed at the muzzle, then having been relieved of the friction caused by passing through the barrel and still feeling the impulse of the explosive gases. My partner contends that immediately at the mouth of the cannon the projectile is traveling at its greatest rate of speed. Answer: The first sentence of your letter asks at what position a projectile attains its greatest speed. From the context we judge that you do not wish the position defined accurately or mathematically, but that you wish to know whether the maximum velocity occurs at the muzzle or after the projectile escapes from the bore. The answer would be as follows: The projectile in moving along the bore has an acceleration due to the pressure of the gases upon it which are confined in the bore by the presence of the projectile. During its progress along the bore of the gun the projectile encounters the resistance of a column of air which it forces from the bore. Immediately upon emerging from the bore the projectile is subjected to two pressures, one of which is the stream of highly heated gas in its rear, and pressing upon its base, the other the back pressure or resistance of the air to the motion of the projectile. It is difficult to state in exact terms the point at which these two contending forces are equalized. The point at which this occurs, however, is that at which acceleration changes sign and becomes negative, and therefore is that at which the maximum velocity occurs. The gases following the projectile from the muzzle of the gun are proceeding with a velocity identical with that of the projectile at the instant at which the projectile leaves the bore, but as soon as the projectile escapes the gases expand far more rapidly and the velocity of the particles of gas is immensely increased. For this reason it is certain that the projectile continues to be accelerated for a short distance after it leaves the muzzle of the piece, and the muzzle velocity is not as great as the velocity which is attained a short distance from the muzzle of the gun. In determinations of muzzle velocity by firing through screens placed in front of the gun the velocities at several points are determined and the rate of change of velocity as a function of distance or time is inferred from these records. The screens are usually placed sufficiently far to the front to escape the effects of the blast of the gun and, consequently, beyond the point at which maximum velocity is attained. The indications of such screens are invariably those of a retardation and not an acceleration, and it is customary in exterior ballistics to work back to the muzzle, using the known rate of decrease of velocity under the circumstances, and obtain a fictitious muzzle velocity, which is what is wanted (rather than the true muzzle velocity) for exterior ballistic purposes. We presume the above is about all that you will need to know, but if you desire any further information and will give us a rather clear idea of what it is, we will attempt to tell you.

OLD SOLDIER.—From the "Office Memoranda," A. G. Office, we quote: "War of the Rebellion, April 19, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1866. Actual hostilities, however, commenced upon the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the Confederate forces, under Gen. Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865."

OLD SOLDIER.—Troop F, 5th Cavalry, arrived in Porto Rico about Feb. 5, 1899, having sailed from U.S. Feb. 1. Returned from Porto Rico, sailing Dec. 21, 1900.

TARPOT asks: Suppose a sailor has served one three-year term in the Navy and re-enlists three months after his discharge and receives the pay for those three months, as though

he had been on a leave of absence. Then he serves four more enlistments of four-year terms; at the end of each enlistment he remains out three months and is paid for the same. All this under a continuous service certificate. Would his length of servitude be 3+4+4+4+4, equaling nineteen years, or 3+3 months, 4+3 months, 4+3 months, and so on, equaling twenty years? Answer: Nineteen. The bonus time counts for pay, but not toward retirement.

J. A. C. B. D. asks: How may I transfer to the Quartermaster Corps as a wheelwright or carriage-maker from the Coast Artillery Corps? Answer: Apply through the channel.

J. L. L. TOGUS.—Regarding correction of misstatements on your muster into the New York Volunteers, address the Adjutant General of New York, at Albany, N.Y.

G. H. B. asks: (1) If an inspecting officer were to ask a private the name of his rifle what would be the correct reply? (2) Who makes the rifle now used in the U.S. Army? Answer: (1) U.S. Springfield, .30 caliber. (2) U.S. Ordnance Department.

J. M.—The place of honor for flags placed at a speaker's stand would be the right hand side of the speaker facing the audience.

G. L.—In time of peace, any man, serving in his first enlistment in the Navy, not undergoing punishment or under charges, and not in debt to the Government, may, after one year from date of his enlistment, apply for privilege of purchasing his discharge. \* \* \* In the case of your son, the price of discharge would be the price of outfit furnished on enlistment, plus two months' pay of his rating. For further information, see paragraphs 4, 5, 6 of Art. 797, Navy Regulations. Your son would have to apply through the official channel.

SOLDIER.—There is no national law forbidding actors to use the Army uniform in professional character impersonations. Regarding copyright of your skit or act, apply to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.

R. M. S. asks: A retired enlisted man died after being retired three years, death caused by pneumonia. He leaves a wife and three minor children. Under the pension laws a retired enlisted man's widow is not entitled to a pension, but could not a special pension be granted? It seems to me not an exact square deal. A soldier's widow, if he dies in active service, not only get the pension but the six months' pay and allowance, whereas the woman whose husband has served twenty-five to thirty years get nothing. The death of the man in active service may have occurred in his first enlistment. Answer: Under the general law, pension in this case could only be granted in case the sickness and death were results of military service. As to special pension, state the case to your Congressman and if the soldier's widow is left in straitened circumstances, the Congressman may put in a bill for her relief.

NO. 2828.—An order was recently issued regarding detachments and company funds. Apply for same through channel, stating the conditions under which you have organized.

TAXPAYER.—In renting drill halls occasionally to an outside organization a military command does not curtail any of its drills. There are certain number of indoor drills ordered a year, and whether a command completes its indoor drills by the end of March or continues them a month later lies with the C.O. So long as he holds the drills the exact date does not signify. Then, again, there must be a certain amount of theoretical instruction to officers and men, and this is usually given in the company rooms, or the large squad room, or officers' room, while the drill hall is let to an outside organization. Rifle practice in the armory range can always be held while the drill hall is occupied. The drill hall is always open to members in such a case except the drill hall. Neither theoretical instruction or drills are interfered with in the letting out of a drill hall. The money obtained from the latter is used in many ways for the benefit of a command. The 71st, for example, was enabled to purchase two mounted field kitchens for itself; then there is extra ammunition, alteration of uniforms and many expenses which state funds do not meet. All money received from the rental of a drill hall is officially noted.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 1, 1913.

At about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon orders were received by the 4th Field Artillery to proceed at once to Texas City. Preparations were begun immediately and at midnight part of the regiment left the post. The remainder followed at noon on Sunday, with Colonel Dyer in command. The trains bearing the Artillery proceeded over the Union Pacific to Denver, where they were transferred to the Denver and Fort Worth Railroad, which transported them to Texas City. The officers who left with the Artillery were Col. Alexander B. Dyer, Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, Major Tiemann N. Horn, Chaplain F. P. Joyce, Capt. H. L. Newbold, D. P. Craig, W. H. Burt, L. L. Lawson, A. F. Brewster, V. L. Spaulding, H. H. Bailey, Med. Corps; Lieuts. G. R. Allin, G. M. Morrow, W. J. Wrona, E. H. Hicks, A. G. Thomason, N. P. Morrow, R. E. Anderson and O. Andrus.

The post is practically deserted. The 11th Infantry has followed the 4th Field Artillery. Only the Hospital Corps remain. Shortly after six o'clock on Monday evening the orders came for the entrainment of the 11th for Galveston. The first train left at four in the morning, the second at nine, the third at twelve and the fourth at two. Only one man is left in each barracks. Major J. A. Colquhitt, Q. M. Corps, is in command of the post and will employ civilian caretakers enough to meet the demands of the post. At present the Hospital Ambulance Company are doing the guard duty.

The officers who accompanied the 11th to Texas were Col. Arthur Williams, Major G. C. Stull, chaplain; Capt. H. B. Nelson, C. W. Castle, J. S. Battle, M. L. McGraw, J. B. Kemper, E. A. Myer, F. J. McConnell, R. B. Clark, C. H. Errington, G. M. Crallé, Lieuts. P. M. Goodrich, J. A. Brockman, J. P. McAdams, C. E. Delaplane, W. C. Russell, W. E. Condon, R. D. Lusk, P. W. Baade, H. M. Pool, R. E. Wadsworth, B. Wedgwood, B. Y. Read, and S. W. French, medical officer.

Lieut. John D. Reardon, 11th Inf., and a guard left on Tuesday afternoon with all the military prisoners—who had not been released to join their companies—for Fort Leavenworth, Kas. They were taken on the car to Cheyenne and then transferred to the Union Pacific. There were fifteen in number.

Orders were received on Monday placing General Edwards in command of the 6th Brigade, which will send him to Texas City instead of the Philippines.

General Edwards, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, left Cheyenne on Wednesday morning on the regular train leaving at 7:30.

One of the most brilliant social affairs of the season was the farewell reception and dance given by the officers and ladies of the 11th Infantry on Saturday evening at post headquarters for Brig. Gen. Clarence E. Edwards, who had been ordered to the Philippines and had expected to leave on Tuesday to spend a two months' leave in the East before sailing for the Orient, but has relinquished his leave and at his own request been ordered to the Mexican border. The hall, which had been recently enlarged and repainted, was beautifully decorated with flags. In the receiving line with General Edwards were Col. and Mrs. Dyer, Col. and Mrs. Williams and Capt. and Mrs. Nelson. General Edwards, who was in command of the post and in Cheyenne during his short stay here and the guests included many from the city and garrison. The 11th Infantry orchestra furnished the music for the dancers.

On Monday evening a farewell banquet was tendered General Edwards at the Plains Hotel, in Cheyenne, by some of the prominent citizens. About eighty were in attendance, most of whom were residents of Cheyenne, as few of the officers of the 11th Infantry were able to leave their commands. Mr. T. Blake Kennedy presided as toastmaster and introduced the speakers, among whom were the guest of honor, Governor J. M. Carey, Major D. W. Gill, Superintendent W. M. Jeffers and W. E. Mullen.

Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., who left with his regiment for Texas City on Sunday, has been retired at his own request and will return soon to the post. From here he and Mrs. Dyer will go to California, where they expect to make their home. On account of illness Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 11th Inf., was unable to accompany the regiment to Texas, but hopes to join them later. Miss Shirley Willard,

## COLGATE'S SHAVING CREAM

A cool, clean shave. To convince you, we will send a trial tube (this size) for 4 cents in stamps.

COLGATE & CO.

Dept. 29  
190 Fulton St.  
New York



who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson, has returned to her home in Denver.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Errington gave a very pretty dinner on Sunday at the Plains Hotel, in Cheyenne, for Capt. and Mrs. Myer, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Kieffer, Captain Battle and Lieutenant Delaplane. On Thursday of last week Capt. Henry L. Newbold was host at a very enjoyable dinner, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Dyer, Col. and Mrs. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Crallé, Capt. and Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Morrison, who is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Dyer.

The marriage of Miss Constance Jones to Lieut. Leroy P. Collins, 4th Field Art., will be celebrated at high noon on Tuesday, March 4, at the home of her mother, Mrs. P. H. Jones, in Cheyenne, Wyo. The wedding will be a very quiet one because of its occurrence during Lent. Lieutenant Collins and his bride will go direct to Fort Riley, Kas., where he is stationed.

### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 22, 1913.

In honor of Mrs. Harris, of Annapolis, Md., guest of Major and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley, Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw entertained at luncheon on board the U.S.S. Philadelphia Saturday. Other guests included Mesdames Berkeley, F. C. Cook, Hilary Williams, Shearer, C. N. Offley, I. I. Yates, George Dyer, Z. E. Briggs, Stibolt, of Los Angeles, and C. J. Lang.

A pretty luncheon was given by Mrs. Hilary Williams at her home in Bremerton Tuesday for Mesdames C. A. Doyen, I. I. Yates, C. J. Lang, Forbes, H. W. McCormack and E. D. Almy and W. R. Van Buren. Mrs. E. B. Larimer, formerly Miss Mary Burwell, daughter of a former commandant of this yard, was honor guest at a dinner given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein were guests of Ensign Stuart Brown at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dana W. Brown, at West Seattle, Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained at a bridge tea Wednesday, with Mrs. E. B. Larimer as honor guest. The players were Mesdames Larimer, F. C. Cook, I. I. Yates, R. Nicholson, Harris, Doyen, Almy, H. Williams, Cassidy, Farwell, H. W. McCormack, George Brown and Van Buren. Prizes of ribbon covered coat hangers were awarded to Mesdames Doyen, Harris, Berkeley and McCormack. Mrs. George Brown served salads and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw presided at the tea table.

Lieut. W. P. Beehler, of the Reserve Fleet, granted three months' sick leave, with Mrs. Beehler, left the first of the week for California.

The men of the Marine Barracks gave a pretty dancing party in the sail loft Thursday evening. Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Col. and Mrs. Doyen and the officers at the barracks and a number of the Navy officers, with the ladies, attended. A large number of guests were present from the surrounding cities and the affair was delightful.

Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., entertained at bridge Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Harris, of Annapolis. Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw on Thursday gave the second in a series of luncheons on board her husband's ship, the U.S.S. Philadelphia. Mrs. V. L. Cottman and her guest, Mrs. E. B. Larimer, of Virginia, were honor guests. Additional players were Mesdames Shepherd, Druley, McGill, Farwell, Cook, Draelm, Donavin, Van Buren and Tricou.

Comdr. C. N. Offley, engineer officer at the yard, will be detached about April 1 and ordered to duty as executive officer on some battleship on the East coast. Mrs. Offley and Miss Margaret will accompany him. Commander Offley will be relieved by Lieut. Comdr. John R. Brady, now on duty at Washington, D.C.

The handicap golf tournament held by the Golf Club on the yard links on Washington's Birthday was won by Lieut. L. M. Stewart, with a handicap of fifteen. The prize was a silver cup. The second prize was won by Paymr. R. Nicholson, handicap ten, and the third prize by Lieut. K. H. Donavin, handicap eighteen. The first prize in the ladies' handicap event was won by Miss Dorothy Brownell, with a handicap of eight; second prize, Mrs. Forbes, handicap four. The second and third prizes were golf balls, donated by Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen.

### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 4, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Carson were hosts at dinner Thursday in compliment to their guest, Miss Loewe. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, and Captain Godson. Col. and Mrs. Gaston entertained informally at dinner Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. King, Miss King and Lieut. E. M. Whiting. After dinner the guests went to the club, where the bi-monthly Ladies' Club night was held. In the early part of the evening "The Ladies Riding Class," presented to Captain Godson, their instructor, a handsome pair of thermos bottles in a leather case, engraved with his name, the occasion and the date. Mrs. Boyd made the presentation and thanked Captain Godson, in the name of the class, for his kindness and instruction and voiced the regret of the entire garrison at Capt. and Mrs. Godson's departure for the Islands, which was to have been on Saturday morning. Friday evening Captain Godson received a telegram from the War Department ordering him to Washington as a member of the Cavalry Board, a complete surprise that caused havoc with their plans. Capt. and Mrs. Godson and family leave for Washington March 5. Lieut. Henry S. Terrell was host at a jolly theater party Thursday, given in compliment to Mrs. McGuffey, to see "Green Stocking." After the play the party went to "Dorran's," where a delicious supper awaited them. His guests were Mrs. McGuffey, Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard, Miss Clough and Captain Hazard. Dinners are a very popular form of entertainment at this



# Ashore or Afloat Wear Holeproof Hose

On land and sea Holeproof answers "present" to the call of thousands of American defenders. It is the hose of comfort and service; the hose that is soft, light and attractive; the hose that is guaranteed free from holes for six months—183 days.

But 'ware of imitation Holeproof. The woods are full of them. So be sure to look for the Holeproof trademark—it's on the toe of the genuine.

## FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The 25-cent "Holeproof" is the world's best quarter sock. Six pairs guaranteed six months, \$1.50. The extra light weight, \$2.00. The mercerized, with a silky finish, \$3.00. Your choice of all one color or assorted. "Holeproof" pure silk socks \$2.00 for a box of three pairs—guaranteed to wear three months. The genuine "Holeproof" is sold at all Post Exchanges and Ship Stores, or direct, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

### HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.,  
London, Can.



Are Your Hose Insured?

garrison and seldom a week passes without several formal as well as informal parties. Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Austin were hosts at a pretty dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo and Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford. Friday evening quite a party from the post attended the Symphony concert in Burlington, and afterward went to a dance, given by Miss Sylvia Doughty. Mrs. Lane, of Burlington, also entertained at dinner before the dance Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Miss Clough, Miss Atwood, Captain Oden and Lieutenant Abbott. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Wilson entertained at a jolly dinner for her guest, Mrs. F. Van Deusen, mother of Lieut. Edwin R. Van Deusen, of this regiment. Delicious refreshments were served before the games and Miss Caswell won the prize, a handsome deck of cards. Among other guests were Mrs. Appleton, Miss Atwood, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Huston, Miss Lowe, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Cummins and Mrs. Cavanaugh.

Lieutenants Robins and Patterson, who have been taking examination for promotion, returned to their station, West Point, N.Y., during the week. Miss Edna Caswell, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Appleton, left for her home in Derby Line, Vt., on Monday. Miss King left the post Monday for a visit with Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Nelson at Derby Line. Miss Anna Rumbough, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Holbrook, and family, left Tuesday for Fort Riley. Miss Carol Clough, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Appleton and Capt. and Mrs. Huston, returned to her home in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, on Tuesday.

With the recent confirmations in the Senate, Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston becomes a colonel, vice Colonel Parker; Lieut. J. C. King is promoted to a first lieutenancy. Major James S. Wilson left Thursday for Washington, D.C., on leave. Mr. Whiting, who spent several days with his brother, Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, left for his home in Virginia during the week. Miss Savage, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs. Lieutenant Addis returned Sunday, after a short leave. Lieutenant Whiting is now the instructor for the ladies' riding class, which meets in the riding hall twice each week.

### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 2, 1913.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee and son, Adna, 3d, have returned from a month most pleasantly spent in New Orleans. Tuesday of last week Mrs. Fox Connor entertained with a small tea, and that evening Mrs. Guilfoyle had two tables of bridge. Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a large musicale, at which piano, violin, mandolin and guitar playing and vocal selections were enjoyed by a large number of friends and delicious refreshments were served. Capt. and Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner Thursday of last week for Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Miss Rogers and Lieutenant Bradley. There was music afterward.

A bal poudré was given last week Saturday in the post administration building, which Lieut. Albert Bishop and the ladies of the hop committee had decorated with many flags and lanterns. Navajo rugs at both ends of the hall made a pleasant place for the chaperons, adding greatly to the beauty of the hall. The punch bowl has been moved to the platform at the east end, freeing more floor space for the dancers. The music by the 6th Field Artillery band was excellent, and nearly all of the dances were enthusiastically enjoyed. Almost all attended in costume, and the affair was altogether a most enjoyable one. Before the dance Miss Fanny Lockett entertained with a buffet supper. The guests included the Misses Garrard, Goetz, Kimball, Rogers and McMahon, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Forsyth, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster, Capt. Norton E. Wood, Lieuts. E. Francis Riggs, Albert Bishop, W. W. West, J. G. Quekemyer, E. R. Van Deusen, C. M. Deakin, Vincent P. Erwin, Follett Bradley, Neil G. Finch, Garrison and Rumbough.

Saturday, Feb. 22, one section of the field bakery, Captain Wheeler in command, left for Galveston, Texas, to join the 2d Division being mobilized there.

The unusually large amount of snow last week made fine coasting and sleighing. A number of the officers as well as the enlisted men of Battery F have made large bobsleds and enjoyed the coasting on Cemetery Hill.

Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Hall left Monday for their new station at Indianapolis, Ind., where he is to be an inspector-instructor of militia. As Indianapolis is Lieutenant Hall's old home, he is very glad to get the detail.

Monday night Battery D, 6th Field Art., played the Kansas Wesleyan University at basketball in the post gymnasium. The game was followed by a dance, the 6th band furnishing the music.

Tuesday the 4th Field Artillery passed through here en route from Fort D. A. Russell to join the 2d Division at the Texas City encampment. Several of the Artillery officers and all the members of the class at the Mounted Service School rode to Junction City to see them while their train was stopped there to allow the animals to be unloaded for watering, feeding and exercise. The second section of the field bakery left soon after the 4th Artillery had passed through, to join the 2d Division at Texas City.

Sunday night Lieut. J. W. Rumbough organized a sleighing party to Junction City, two large bobsleds drawn by horses. The party returned for supper with Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis afterward. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Dennison Forsyth, Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle, Miss Fanny Lockett, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieutenants Quekemyer, Garrison, Rumbough, West and Riggs. Tuesday afternoon the Cercle Français met with Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis. That evening Clyde Fitch's play, "The City," was given at the opera house in Junction City. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Turner gave a large bridge party. Valaska Surratt played the "Kiss Waltz" in Junction City, very well supported, and almost the entire audience was

composed of officers, ladies and enlisted men from the post. The Auction Bridge Club met Thursday evening with Captains Butler and Kilbreth at Artillery Hall. Delicious refreshments were served later.

Lieutenant Rumbough has moved into the quarters just vacated by Lieutenant Hall. He is expecting his mother and sister very shortly, to make their home with him for some time. The house formerly occupied by Lieutenants Beard, Rumbough and Sands is now occupied by Lieutenants Sands, Parker and Riggs.

Mrs. Guilfoyle entertained Friday with a large bridge party. In spite of bad weather the skating rink was well attended on Thursday evening. Mrs. McNair entertained with a supper after the skating.

Colonel Millar, who has been confined to the house with a bad attack of grippe, is able to be out again. He and Mrs. Millar were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis at dinner on Saturday. Major W. S. McNair has been confined to his bed with the grippe, but is rapidly recovering. Little Mary Henry, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry, who has been quite seriously ill with bronchitis, will soon be entirely recovered.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24, 1913.

Work of repairing the New Hampshire is progressing rapidly and she will probably go in drydock about March 15. The Ajax having coaled at Lamberts Point will probably get away from the yard about March 1, sailing direct for Manila, with submarines B-2 and B-3 on her forward deck. New types of launch are being tried at the yard, which have been found to be highly successful. One burns kerosene and another gasoline for fuel.

Enlisted men are having three ten-minute periods of instruction each week in first aid to the injured, under three headings: checking of hemorrhage, application of dressings and resuscitation methods.

The famous old Santee, which has been lying at the bottom of the Chesapeake near Annapolis since April, 1912, has been raised and sold to a Philadelphia wrecking company.

Ensign and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin entertained Thursday evening at the home of their mother, Mrs. Scott, in Norfolk, at auction bridge for Ensign and Mrs. Radford Moses, Ensign and Mrs. E. P. Cutts, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Stewart, Misses Winn, Gerard, Scott, Lieutenant Causey, Paymaster Hempstone, Ensigns Dickson, Gibson, Edwards and La Bounty. This evening the "grass" widower officers of the New Hampshire will entertain at dinner for the married officers and their wives. Covers will be laid for thirty and the guests will be Capt. and Mrs. Oliver, Comdr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Howe, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward, Lieut. and Mrs. Logan Cresap, Capt. and Mrs. Freyer, Ensign and Mrs. Beretson, Paymaster and Mrs. Crapo. The "grass" widowers are Surgeon Deane, Lieutenants Lannon, Krakow and Campbell, Ensigns Dysart, Williams and Davidson, and Lieutenant Commander Johnston.

Sunday evening Miss Margaret Grandy was hostess at dinner at the Country Club for Miss Virginia Perkins, Miss Virginia Lynch, Miss Marion Graves, Messrs. Sheppard, Royster, Charles and William Tighman, Harvey Rowland and William Waterman. Later they enjoyed the sacred Sunday concert at the club. Among the dancers at the club Saturday evening were Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. William Frederick Halsey, Ensign and Mrs. Radford Moses, Misses Bessie Kelly, Julia Downer, Katherine Robinson, Ensigns Norfleet, Boucher, Dickson, Edwards and Gibson. Wednesday afternoon the junior officers of the New Hampshire entertained at teas for Mrs. James Tait, Miss Ethel Tait, Miss Susie Galt and Miss Carolyn Gwaltney. Thursday afternoon Ensign Boucher was host at tea on the Severn for Miss Martha Phinizy. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cutts, Ensign and Mrs. Moses, Ensign and Mrs. Daubin, Ensign and Mrs. Friedell, Misses Bessie Kelly, Julia Downer, Margaret Wrenn, Mrs. Hammond Johnson, Lieutenant Causey, Ensigns Dickson, Gibson, Edwards, La Bounty, and Paymaster Hempstone. Ensigns Boucher, Gibson, Edwards and Dickson entertained at dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Misses Bessie Kelly, Margaret Wrenn, Julia Downer and Katherine Robinson, and later they attended the informal dance at the club. Washington's Birthday, which came in with a salute by the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues and guns at the yard, was also celebrated by the officers of the Louisiana, who entertained at an informal buffet luncheon. The guests were Mrs. John Barlow, Mrs. Garland Weaver, Mrs. Harold McKittrick, Mrs. Griffith Johnson, Miss Clare and Madge Winn, Helen Gerard, Lucy Silvester, Fitchett, Cecile Williams, Mary Seddon, Marion Graves, Virginia Perkins, Dorothy Robinson, Katherine Bruce, Sue Gordon, Aline Kelly and Laura Kirk. Mrs. Henry Baker has returned from a trip to Norfolk. Mrs. W. F. Halsey and little daughter will arrive to spend some time in Norfolk soon. Capt. John G. Quinby has been in New York on leave for the past week. Capt. J. B. Patton, who has been on ten days' leave, has returned to the yard. Paymaster Hempstone is on leave in New York. Miss Margaret Van Patten returned home Saturday from a brief visit to Washington.

A very interesting program was given at the apprentice seamen's mess hall, St. Helena, Friday evening, which consisted of solos (vocal and trombone), quartettes, buck and wing dancing, a cup fight, boxing bouts and a lightweight bout between Jack Boscon, of the Louisiana, and Bobbie Hahon, of the New Hampshire.

George Vay, electrician, who slipped and fell headlong through one of the Meade's hatches Wednesday, is recovering, though he was at first supposed to be fatally injured.

### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1913.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Elvin Heiberg entertained with a delightful informal tea for Mesdames Charles M. O'Connor, John Heard, Mathews C. Butler, John W. Furlong, Abraham G. Lott, Joseph R. McAndrews, Stuart Heintzelman, Armin Mueller, Murphy, Trego, Willis V. Morris, John F. Hasson, Frederick D. Griffith, James A. Mars and Frank K. Ross. Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris gave an attractive dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. James J. Hornbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Armin Mueller, Mrs. Cleveland C. Rumsey and Lieut. Dexter C. Rumsey. Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained with a couple of tables of bridge Monday night for Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Glover, Mrs. John W. Furlong, Miss Ethel Myers, Lieuts. Robert C. Brady and Edwin O'Connor.

Lieut. Col. John W. Heard returned to his duties Tuesday, after spending two months at the Army and Navy General Hospital, at Hot Springs, Ark. A delightful five hundred party was given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, complimentary to Mrs. Baldwin, of Washington, D.C. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Mars and Mrs. Baldwin. Other guests were Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Trego, Mrs. Castel, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. McAndrews, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Mueller, Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. White, Miss Amy Heard and Miss Margaret Castel.

Tuesday Mrs. George Clarke, wife of Governor Clarke, gave a reception at the Savoy Hotel, in Des Moines. Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor assisted in receiving, while Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee served tea. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph R. McAndrews entertained at dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Edna Trego, Capt. and Mrs. A. Castel and Lieut. and Mrs. Joyce. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph McAndrews gave another charming dinner Thursday. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Heintzelman and Lieut. and Mrs. Hasson. Captain Johnson, from Fort Leavenworth, arrived here last week to take his examination for majority. He is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John W. Furlong. Mrs. L. H. Manning, of Tucson, Ariz., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Glover, left Friday for Chicago.

The Post Auction Club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Mathews C. Butler, when the highest score was made by Miss Ethel Myers. Mrs. Fred E. Buchan entertained Wednesday afternoon, in compliment to her aunt, Mrs. Baldwin, of Washington, with a most attractive bridge and five hundred party.

## BAILEY BANKS & BIDDLE CO

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELERS,  
SILVERSMITHS, HERALDISTS, STATIONERS.



## Improved Pattern. NEW REGULATION SHOULDER ORNAMENTS.

Made in sterling silver,  
and silver plate.

Purchasing by mail commands the  
same prompt attention, and is  
altogether as satisfactory,  
as personal shopping.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue  
"MILITARY and NAVAL  
INSIGNIA and NOVELTIES."

1218-20-22 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., U. S. A.

The prizes were presented to Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Castel Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Trego and Mrs. Mars. Others present were Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Hornbrook, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Heintzelman, Mrs. Mueller, Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. White, Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Margaret Castel and Miss Elizabeth Waterman. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Glover had as their guests for dinner Mrs. L. H. Manning, Miss Mildred O'Connell, Lieuts. Joseph P. Aleshire and Edwin O'Connor. Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor were hosts at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Waterman, Major and Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg, and Lieut. and Mrs. Mars. There was a garrison five hundred party given at the Officers' Club Friday night.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 24, 1913.

Miss Mary Duke, of Independence, Mo., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John O'Keefe Taussig. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. McEntee are guests for an indefinite time of Mrs. McEntee's parents, Col. and Mrs. Duat, at the Beresford, New York city. Mrs. Robert Whitfield left this week for a visit with relatives in Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn. Col. H. C. Perley, M.C., will go to Hot Springs, Ark., for a month, to undergo treatment for rheumatism.

Lieut. J. S. Coulter, M.C., is visiting relatives at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., previous to sailing for a tour of duty in the Philippines. Capt. J. C. Magee, M.C., en route from Manila, will come here for duty.

Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, who has been in command of Fort Leavenworth and the Army Service Schools, will, at the expiration of a three months' leave, take command of the 4th Army Brigade, with headquarters at Chicago.

The Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club met this week with Miss Marguerite Sexton. The prize was given to Miss Lottie Fuller. Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Owenshine on Feb. 14 gave a dinner, in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Allaire, who leave shortly for the Philippines, when their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Preston Brown, Capt. and Mrs. William Wallace, Captain Romeyn, Miss Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill., and Captain Grathol.

Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering and Major and Mrs. Clement A. T. Flagler were complimented guests at a reception given Saturday afternoon by Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Screws.

The Triangle Club, composed of members of the Y.M.C.A., gave an entertainment Thursday night to a large audience. The feature of the program was a three-reel motion picture of "Sheridan's Ride."

Major and Mrs. F. D. Webster, who came here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Webster's mother, Mrs. A. A. Fenn, left Friday for their home in Washington, D.C. At a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle, of the city, complimentary to their house guests, Col. and Mrs. William Allaire, the following from the garrison were present: Major and Mrs. G. D. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Souard Turner, Capt. and Mrs. William Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Cowan, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Screws, Capt. and Mrs. George Tyner, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Toffey, Jr., Capt. T. M. Anderson, Jr., Capt. J. B. Allen, Captain Babcock, Doctor Creighton and Lieutenant Scanlon.

Mrs. William Parmalee, of the city, has gone to Fort Mason, Cal., for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. John West, and Lieutenant West. Col. and Mrs. William Allaire left Saturday for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. They will visit in Denver, Colo., for a few days. Major and Mrs. John Murtaugh gave a Dutch supper Saturday, when about fifty guests were invited to meet their sister, from San Francisco. Mrs. Josiah Minus, wife of Captain Minus, U.S.A., retired, who has been here to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. A. A. Fenn, left Friday for her home in San Antonio.

The Post Roller polo team defeated the Schmelzers, of Kansas City, at Kansas City Friday, 2 to 1. Those taking part were: Fort Leavenworth—Bennett, first rush; Foley, second rush; Powell, center; Duckett, halfback; Ginsberg, goal. Schmelzers—Bradberry, first rush; Steen, second rush; Grant, center; Marlowe, halfback; Israel, goal. The feature plays of the game were several brilliant passes made by Bennett and Powell, while the clever blocking by Duckett while the ball was in the soldiers' territory in the second half saved the game for the soldiers.

At 11:40 o'clock Saturday morning an order was received from Major Gen. William H. Carter for the movement of approximately 1,500 troops to Galveston, Texas. The troops to go were the 17th Infantry, 1st Battalion; 19th Infantry, Co. D, Signal Corps; Co. E, 3d Battalion of Engineers, and the Field Hospital Corps No. 3. One thousand, seven hundred and fifty left the post for Galveston; the greater part within twelve hours after the order came were on the way. The first train left the post terminals shortly after 11 p.m. o'clock, and was followed at 3:30 a.m. o'clock by a second via the Missouri Pacific. The last sections left over the Santa Fé Sunday morning. Everything was ready for the movement, although the order was unexpected. In addition to the passenger cars for officers and men, it was necessary that a large number of freight and flat cars should be provided. The pontoon equipment of the Engineers were loaded on the flat cars, while the freight cars were used by the commissary department. The slowness in which the railroad company handled the tourist and standard sleepers delayed them in getting away. A record will be made, however, for the quick



# HAS STOOD THE TEST OF AGES AND IS STILL THE FINEST CORDIAL EXTANT

At first-class Wine Merchants,  
Grocers, Hotels, Cafes

Böttger & Co., 45 Broadway,  
New York, N. Y.,  
Sole Agents  
for United States.



movement of the troops, which composed an army command of half brigade strength. Four sections left over the Missouri Pacific, each consisting of twenty cars, drawn by two engines, which left for Coffeyville, Kas., where they were transferred to the Iron Mountain road. The Santa Fe left in three sections, consisting of eight tourist cars, three baggage cars, six box cars, fourteen stock cars and eight flat cars, via Wichita, Kas.

Mrs. John E. Stephens on Feb. 15 gave a delightful bridge party, followed by a tea. Mrs. W. H. McCormack served the ices, and tea was poured by Mrs. Preston Brown. Others assisting were Mesdames James G. Hannah, Donald W. Strong, W. C. Sweeney, W. A. Kent and C. R. Lloyd. At the tea given Saturday by Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Screws, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering and Major and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavens were among those receiving. Punch was served by Mrs. Rudolph Smyser and Mrs. Bissell. Mrs. P. A. Wolf served tea, and coffee was poured by Mrs. Snead. Others assisting were Mrs. Burt W. Phillips, Mrs. Emma Walton and Miss Pickering. Mrs. James G. Brewster will leave in March for Washington, D.C., to visit her daughters, Mrs. Robert Dougherty and Mrs. Clarence Knight. In April Mrs. Brewster and Mrs. Dougherty will visit relatives in Philadelphia, New York and Eastern points, later going to Detroit, Mich., for an extended stay. Mrs. Clarence Knight will come here in May, to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Burt W. Phillips, and Lieutenant Phillips. Mrs. Knight will go later to spend the summer in Yellowstone Park, where Captain Knight will be in command. Mrs. P. T. Hayne, jr., entertained informally Wednesday in compliment to her sister, Miss Crosby, of Chicago, her house guest.

## Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 3, 1913.

In honor of Gen. and Mrs. Sickles, of Fort Meade, S.D., a delightful reception was given Monday by Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller. About 200 guests called. Mrs. Daniel Cornman and Mrs. William P. Burnham served ices and coffee was served by Mrs. H. O. Perley and Mrs. M. L. Walker. Others assisting were Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. P. T. Hayne, jr., Mrs. Harry A. Smith, Miss Eleanor Lenihan, Miss Lucille Matthews and the Misses Carpenter, of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davenport, who have been the guests for several days of Mrs. Traber Norman, have returned to their home in Ateshion, Kas. Mr. E. A. Kelly, president of the Army bank, returned Tuesday from a trip to Cuba and Jacksonville, Fla. Major J. A. Murtaugh on leave in the South, relinquished his leave and joined the troops at Galveston. Miss Lottie Fuller attended the bridge tea given by Mrs. Frederick Wulfekuhler, Saturday, at her home in the city.

Mrs. H. F. Flower left Friday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, jr., gave a delightful bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Ezra B. Fuller, Donald W. Strong, John E. Stephens, Rudolph Smyser, W. B. Scales, W. C. Babcock, G. D. Moon, W. P. Screws, and W. H. McCormack. Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Coulter, of the Medical Corps, left Friday for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. Miss Georgia Fuller, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, is spending a short time with friends at Columbia, Mo.

Dr. O. H. Barber, veterinarian, leaves shortly for San Antonio. Lieut. H. E. Mann, 12th Cav., has arrived for duty at the schools. Capt. Arthur Williams, C.E., on leave for some time, arrived Thursday, but left for Galveston to join his regiment.

Miss Brownie and Miss Getty Norman, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Gilbreth at Fort Sheridan, return here this week. Mrs. Ford Richardson leaves shortly for an extended visit at Baltimore, Md. Capt. J. D. Taylor leaves at once for Galveston for duty. Lieut. G. L. McKentee, jr., 7th Inf., from leave, returned to the post Wednesday and leaves at once for Galveston. Chaplain T. O'Keefe, of the Presidio, Cal., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, en route from Portland, Me., to his station.

A fire in the Engineer officers' mess at the post on Scott avenue, Tuesday night, damaged the building to the extent of \$2,500. The fire started in the pantry, and was discovered by a civilian on his way to the car station about eleven o'clock at night. The soldiers who acted as firemen had gone with the troops to Texas, but the new men proved equal to the occasion. Chief Bahler and two firemen from the city assisted the soldiers.

Mrs. James H. Van Horn on Wednesday gave a beautiful bridge party in honor of Mrs. Koerper, wife of Colonel Koerper, recently arrived at the garrison. The favors, attractive baskets of violets, tied with lavender tulle, were given to Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, Mrs. Preston Brown and Mrs. Abner Pickering. Mrs. Koerper received an exquisite basket of shell pink carnations and lilies of the valley. The guests were Mesdames Traber Norman, Donald W. Strong, John E. Stephens, Emma Morris, Alexander Williams, Abner Pickering, Clement A. F. Flagler, Rhees Jackson, Borst, W. H. McCormack, Wallace B. Scales, W. B. Taylor, George W. Stuart, Preston Brown, F. F. Black and R. F. Fowler.

Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes are entertaining Mr. Thomas St. L. Courtney, of San Francisco. Mrs. W. E. Thomas, guest of her daughter, Mrs. John O.K. Taussig, has returned to her home in Kansas City, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham were the host and hostess at a delightful dinner Friday. Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sickles were honor guests Friday at a delightful reception given by Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Starbird. The officers and ladies of the garrison were welcomed by Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Starbird, Col. and Mrs. Sickles and Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller. Mrs. Daniel Cornman served the ices. Mrs. Farrand Sayre poured chocolate. Mrs. J. E. Stephens presided at the punch table. Mrs. Preston Brown and Mrs. W. S. Bowen also assisted in the entertainment of the guests.

Mrs. Preston Brown made her mother, Mrs. Dorrance, and Mrs. G. W. Read the guests of honor at a bridge tea Friday. Mrs. A. A. Starbird poured tea. Mrs. W. S. Bowen poured coffee. Mrs. C. M. Condon presided at the punch bowl and Mesdames J. E. Stephens, W. N. Bispham and C. R. Lloyd otherwise assisted. Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Case gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Horatio G. Sickles, of Fort Meade. Mrs. Daniel Cornman entertained to-night with bridge for Col. and Mrs. Sickles.

Mrs. T. H. Dillon has left for Omaha, to visit her parents,

Col. and Mrs. Baxter, during Captain Dillon's absence on the Mexican border. Owing to the fact that the officers have been sent to Galveston for an indefinite period the annual horse show, which was to have been held April 19 at the riding hall, has been called off. Mrs. D. McCoach, wife of Lieutenant McCoach, C.E., left Thursday for an extended visit with her parents in Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, guests of Capt. J. B. Allison and Lieut. W. L. Patterson, have returned to their station at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

The Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, D.A.R., celebrated Washington's Birthday at the home of Mrs. Franklin Carroll. Mrs. Carroll and Miss Maude Gist were hostesses. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Effie Hiatt Van Tuyl, and Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, jr., wife of U.S. Congressman Anthony, were elected delegates to the Continental Congress which meets in Washington April 14. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Traber Norman and the Misses Norman. Mrs. B. D. Foulis, wife of Lieutenant Foulis, is the guest of her brother, Capt. James Van Horn, and Mrs. Van Horn.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 24, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Farmer entertained Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at tea on Sunday. The dancing class met at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Burr on Monday evening. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Miss Nolan, Captain Hanson, Captain Lomax and Lieutenant Merrill. The bridge club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Burr. Present: Mesdames Pillsbury, McAlister, Humphreys and Peterson. Mrs. Pillsbury won the prize. Mrs. Griffith was invited later for tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Smith are entertaining Mrs. Grafton and Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Smith's mother and aunt, who arrived on Tuesday from Rome, Ga., for an extended visit. The roller skating party on Wednesday was attended by Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Hanson, Miss Nolan, Blanche Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey, Lieutenant Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson. After the party Capt. and Mrs. Wilson served refreshments at their quarters for Mrs. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Holmes took tea at the Jefferson in St. Louis on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Lieutenant Strong were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes on Wednesday. The Misses Pasimore, of San Francisco, were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith for several days last week. These young ladies, who are concert soloists, gave a recital at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith on Thursday evening, to which the officers and ladies of the post were invited. Among those present to hear the young artists were Col. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Miss Nolan, Blanche Nolan, Captains Hanson, Houle, Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Captain Wetherill, Lieutenant Merrill, Lieutenant Strong and Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson.

Mrs. Wetherill, who has been suffering from a very severe attack of grippe, is reported to be improving. Captain Rukke was placed on sick report to-day, a victim of the popular disease here, laryngitis. Mr. Weber, chief musician, has been suffering from the same malady for the past week, but expects to return to duty with his organization in a day or two.

Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor entertained at bridge on Friday afternoon for Mesdames Wilson, Pillsbury and Holmes. Mrs. Pillsbury won the prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey entertained Gen. and Mrs. Kress, of St. Louis, Mrs. Starkey's parents, and their two little grandsons to dinner on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Griffith entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Lomax and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at tea on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor have as their house guest Lieutenant Taylor's sister, Mrs. Van Duzen, of Huntsville, Ala., who arrived on Sunday and expects to remain about one month.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 3, 1913.

The 27th Infantry left here last Tuesday night, Feb. 25, for Texas City, Texas, having received orders the night before, but were delayed by trains not arriving in time. Col. R. N. Getty was in command, and his staff included Capt. W. C. Rogers, adjutant; Capt. T. B. Seigle, quartermaster; Chaplain George B. Rice, and Lieut. G. B. Lake and W. H. Smith, medical officers. The post is now garrisoned by the 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., with Major M. M. McNamee in command. Major F. H. Sargent is quartermaster, and Lieut. Theodore Proxmire, M.R.C., of Lake Forest, is medical officer.

Many families are packing up to move, a number to Texas and others to their various homes, so the post seems quite deserted. Auction bridge seems the only diversion. The Friday Club was entertained by Mrs. Stanley H. Ford last week, and the tournament prizes were awarded to Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Saville. Mrs. Ford will shortly accompany her mother, Mrs. Baisa, to her home in McComb, Ill. Mrs. W. B. Howard, who has been visiting Mrs. Gilbreth, returned to her home in Chicago.

Mrs. W. H. Chatfield leaves this week for the South, going to her home in Augusta, Ga., and to Texas. Mrs. R. E. Patterson goes to Baltimore for several weeks before joining Lieutenant Patterson. Mrs. T. B. Seigle, who has been spending several months in Boston, arrived Wednesday, just missing the regiment. She also leaves this week to follow to Texas. Captain Phalen, M.C., who was left here, received telegraphic orders to join the troops in Texas as medical officer for Division Headquarters and left Wednesday night for Galveston.

The Comstocks are out of quarantine, and Evelyn has recovered from chicken pox. Captain Comstock went a week ago to Little Rock, Ark., while Mrs. Comstock and Evelyn are now visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Bailey, at Highland Park, where she will be till after the Bailey-Clayton wedding in April. Mrs. Frey is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. McE. Pruyn, while Mrs. Hawkins has her father with her and Madame Hawkins. Mrs. A. W. Brown will come up from Chicago, as

Captain Brown, A.J.A., went with Division Headquarters, and will visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. E. Emery, Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire will occupy quarters here as long as Dr. Proxmire is detailed here on duty, and they will have quarters 92-B. Lieutenant Gunner, 17th Inf., who is military instructor at Delafield, Wis., where Carlos Madero is at school, came down to see his brother, Lieut. M. J. Gunner, 27th Inf., the night he left here. Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, our latest post bride, is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Foulds of Highland Park, Ill., until ready to join Lieutenant O'Brien in Texas.

## FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., March 3, 1913.

Headquarters and the 3d Battalion, 19th Infantry, commanded by Col. Millard F. Waltz, boarded the train at Sturgis Monday afternoon and left at 5:30 for Galveston, Texas, to join the 5th Brigade, concentrated there.

Mrs. E. M. Lewis was hostess at dinner Monday for Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mrs. J. H. Laubach and Miss Kathleen Graham. In place of the regular Friday night hop, the officers and ladies of the post had a combined bowling and skating party on Tuesday evening. Music for the skaters was furnished by the Troop I orchestra. The hop committee, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, Mrs. J. H. Laubach, Miss Clarke and Lieutenant Paulbee, are responsible for an exceedingly pleasant evening. Refreshments were served.

Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Mrs. H. H. Blodgett and son, Harry, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Comegys at dinner Friday. Mrs. H. H. Blodgett and son, Harry, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet the last two nights before they left the post. Capt. J. M. Morgan, 12th Cav., is in command of the post.

Mrs. H. H. Blodgett and son, Harry, were entertained at lunch and dinner Saturday by Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, and left that evening for Omaha, where they will remain for about two weeks before going to Chicago for a visit at Mrs. Blodgett's home. Mrs. Murchison and Mrs. Fleming intend to live together for the present, until some further word concerning movement of troops is received.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen and son, Jack, returned Friday noon from New York, where they have been spending a two months' leave. The Ladies' Card Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. D. H. Gienty. The prize, a pretty hand painted plate, was won by Mrs. J. M. Morgan. The Cavalry ladies intend to continue the meetings of the club. The majority of the Infantry wives leave the post soon. Mrs. P. H. Baird gave an informal bridge at her home Monday evening for Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Pitts and Mrs. La Motte.

Mrs. La Motte, Mrs. Pitts and Mrs. Baird were guests of Mrs. J. H. Laubach at dinner Friday. Since the departure of the troops last Monday Mrs. J. C. Ashburn and children have been house guests of Mrs. M. F. Waltz. Elliot Williams, son of Capt. A. E. Williams, went far as Omaha on the troop train with his father. From there he goes to join his mother in North Carolina, where she is spending the winter.

Mrs. La Motte entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Pitts, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Laubach. Lieut. F. B. Edwards has recently equipped the post gymnasium with roller skates, so that both officers and men may enjoy the sport. Capt. F. G. Lawton spent Friday in Deadwood.

## FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., March 1, 1913.

One of the nicest parties of the season was the dance given by the bachelor officers Friday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Allen and Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, who soon leave Fort Washington. More than a hundred invitations were extended. Mrs. Cowin and Lieutenant Van Deusen received the guests. The post gymnasium was transformed into a bower of greenery. Flags and pennants draped the walls and the ceiling was studded with Japanese lanterns, electric lighted. At one end of the hall a large crescent moon rose during the evening, when all other lights were turned low and the band, screened by palms, played a moonlight tango. Another feature was the fire dance when all but the red lights were dimmed and red fire, burning in brass mortars around the hall, threw a warm glow over the scene. The kaleidoscope, with its different colored lights, also gave variation to the program, while the spotlight shined upon the cozy corners. A seated supper was served by Raucher's and a section of the Marine Band furnished music. The Swartout made a special evening trip for the convenience of Washington guests, and the young people were chaperoned by Col. and Mrs. Thompson.

Col. and Mrs. Allen dined with Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard before the dance. Mrs. Shippam was also hostess at a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Mather, Miss Mullen and Mr. William Weikle, of Washington, preceding the dance. Several of the young ladies and their chaperones remained as guests on the post until Saturday afternoon.

On Tuesday the card club met with Mrs. Wilson, and the prizes, a silver picture frame and an attractive book, were won by Capt. and Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Wilson spent Wednesday and Thursday as the guest of Miss Eugenie Dent, of Washington, D.C. Capt. Joseph M. Kangley has left the post for his new station.

Capt. Granville Sevier has arrived at the post. On Feb. 20 Mrs. Allen gave a charming dinner for Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Dr. Carr and Lieutenant Thompson. Miss Ethel Allen was the guest of Miss Frances Brooks, of Washington, D.C., on Feb. 22 and attended her dancing party in the evening. Major and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke and their son, Harold E., jr., house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, left on Feb. 24.

Lieutenants Edwards and Lindt attended the Fort Myer hop Feb. 24. Mrs. Connor and her daughter, Miss Margaret Connor, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Matson Feb. 23. Mrs. Shippam and Miss Mullen attended the annual meeting and tea given by the Junior League of Washington at Raucher's on Feb. 24. Miss Eugenie Dent, of Washington, D.C., spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.

In the bowling match between the 104th Company and the officers' team Feb. 24, the officers won three games. The 17th Company, however, is considerably in the lead in the bowling contests to date.

## FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., March 4, 1913.

A large reception and dance, to which the neighboring posts were invited, was given on the 7th in honor of Col. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter, who leave next week for Fort Totten, where Colonel White is in command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. A section of the Coast Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society has been formed, under the presidency of Mrs. White. A benefit bridge and dance is to be given for the Society at the post gymnasium on the evening of March 27. Those who attended the meeting at the quarters of Mrs. Hess were Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Embick, Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Herman. Illness prevented several from coming. Mrs. B. Hinchman, the mother of Colonel Skerret, and Mrs. Proctor, the mother of Captain Proctor, have arrived on the post. Miss Faulkner, of New York city, is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith.

A card party was given at the Ridge Club Tuesday by the Woman's Auxiliary for the benefit of the Bay Ridge Hospital. Mrs. Embick, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Herman, Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Carpenter attended. Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Bartlett won guest towels. After the game, which was very largely attended, an address was made on the need of the \$60,000 hospital which is soon to be erected in Bay Ridge. After returning from the Ridge Club the ladies had tea with Mrs. Herman. The same evening the officers and their wives were invited to be present at a reproduction of the Monitor-Merrimac battle, a battleship drill and review to Col. William Conant Church, biographer of John Ericsson, held at the armory of the 13th A.D., N.G.N.Y. Those who attended from Fort Hamilton were Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts,





BOTTLED BY EXPERTS ABROAD  
FOR CONNOISSEURS IN AMERICA

## DOG'S HEAD BASS DOG'S HEAD GUINNESS

Sole Agents U. S. A.  
H. P. FINLAY & CO., Ltd.

Capt. F. W. Phisterer, Capt. H. S. Kerrick and Lieut. R. C. Gray.

Those who did not care to bowl on Thursday evening played bridge at Capt. and Mrs. Embick's, and all joined for supper, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Bartlett serving. Present were Colonel White and Mrs. Feeter, Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Hatch, of Fort Wadsworth, guests over night of the host and hostess; Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith and their guest, Miss Faulkner; Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Captain Proctor, Captain Cooper, and Lieutenants Beachmore and McDill. After refreshments the Card Club, which had been formed the preceding week was discussed, and changed to a tournament bridge club, Mrs. Hess being made president, Mrs. Bartlett treasurer and a committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Williams, Mrs. McKie and Lieutenant Bartlett, formed to decide as to the rules and some of the details. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Feeter, Captains Proctor and Cooper. After dinner two tables of bridge were formed. Lieut. and Mrs. Cross gave a dinner the same night for Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Miss Cross and Lieutenant Crawford.

Mrs. Bartlett has returned from West Point, where she was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett for the masquerade and "Hundredth Night." Mrs. Bartlett gave a tea on Monday, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Cassius Clay Powers, who will remain here. Mrs. Embick and Mrs. Herman served. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper have left for Fort Totten, their new station, Mrs. Cooper stopping first to make a short visit at her home near by.

### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., March 1, 1913.

A most attractive buffet supper was given on Friday evening prior to the hop by Lieut. and Mrs. Prince, in compliment to the School of Fire. The house was artistically decorated with cut flowers, red and white carnations and asparagus. Mrs. Gruber and Mrs. Oliphant poured, while Miss Oliphant and Mrs. Crane served. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Colonel Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Parrot, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant, Lieut. and Mrs. McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Spencer Smith, Miss Majorie Hinds, Miss Ohmer, Miss Mary Osborne, Captains Westervelt, Jones and Meyers, Lieutenants Greenwald, Hauser, Polk, Jones, Hatch, Cruise, Bailly, Hoyle, Parker, Sands, McGruder, Sparks, McBride, Quinn, Reynolds, Hopkins, Jones, Waring, Brabson, Neal, Selleck and Harlow. Mrs. R. M. Danford was hostess at dinner on Friday prior to the hop.

Mrs. Spencer M. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, 19th Inf., is visiting Mrs. John Alden Crane during the absence of Lieutenant Smith in Galveston, Texas. The Ladies' Bridge Club met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. De Armond. Two tables were played, which were composed of Mesdames Reed, Danford, McMaster, Honeycutt, Crane, Faulkner and Prince. The prizes, silk hose, were captured by Mrs. McMaster and Mrs. Honeycutt.

The old post is somewhat deserted on account of the recent departure of the 19th Infantry, which left Tuesday for Galveston, Texas. Little Miss Edwina Davis entertained a number of her young friends at a birthday party on Saturday afternoon to celebrate her fourth birthday.

### OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Feb. 4, 1913.

Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 15th Inf., has returned from a visit to the detachment stations along the railroad.

The beautiful cup purchased by the officers of the China Expedition to be presented to Co. B, 15th Inf., who won the baseball series last fall, arrived from Salt Lake City a few days ago. The company appreciated the gift very much. In addition to this cup each member of the team is to receive a small individual cup, presented by the local American community.

An association football tournament, consisting of teams from the companies of the 15th Infantry now on duty in Tientsin, commenced Jan. 21 and will continue until some time in March. The games are under supervision of the athletic officer, Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf.

Capt. R. H. Sillman, Q.M., 15th Inf., has returned from Peking, where he was on temporary duty, completing records for the intelligence office. Jan. 27 being the Kaiser's birthday, the officers of the China Expedition paid their compliments to the German Consul. The German troops paraded and it was a gala day in Tientsin.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., has returned from a short visit to Peking. Lieutenants Weiser, Dixon, Miller and Gutschohn have passed for promotion.

The young daughter of Color Sergt. and Mrs. Carpenter was run down by an automobile a few days ago while she was returning from school. Fortunately she was but slightly injured.

Capt. and Mrs. Leon L. Roach left Tientsin Feb. 1 for San Francisco, to join their new regiment, the 6th Infantry. They intend visiting the Russian-Japanese battlefields in Manchuria before connecting with the transport at Nagasaki. Capt. F. W. Rowell, commanding Co. D, 15th Infantry, at Tongshan, was in Tientsin on official business a few days ago.

On Jan. 21 the officers and non-commissioned officers of Co. I, 15th Infantry, entertained in honor of Q.M. Sergt. Patrick J. Gorman, Q.M.C., recently promoted from first sergeant of the company. A course dinner was served in the company dining room, after which the entertainment took on the form of a smoker and everyone present enjoyed himself immensely, especially Sergeant Gorman, who appreciated this showing of respect and of his popularity. Among the officers present were Capt. James M. Love and Lieuts. J. C. Waterman and Alva Lee.

Some unrest has developed among the Chinese and as a result the military police in the native city have been doubled and a motor with a machine-gun on it has been patrolling the streets with the idea, it is thought, of showing the lawless element that the authorities are prepared. The military

and civil authorities in the concessions are also on the alert and ready to meet emergencies.

Although many progressive Chinese celebrated New Year's Day according to the foreign calendar, the majority are now preparing to celebrate according to their own calendar, starting in a few days.

### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 9, 1912.

Among the Army people present at the entertainment given at the Oahu Country Club by Malini, a clever sleight of hand performer, were Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, Capt. J. E. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Major and Mrs. B. F. Cheatham, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Major and Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Game, Lieut. E. P. Jackson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross Kingsbury, Lieut. W. C. Myers, Capt. and Mrs. McClellan, Major and Mrs. W. A. Purdy, Lieut. and Mrs. Homer L. Preston, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby Smith, Lieut. K. S. Snow, Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Turner, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Major and Mrs. E. J. Timberlake, and Major and Mrs. W. P. Wooten.

Major and Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake were hosts for the Fort Ruger Bridge Club last Saturday. Their guests included Major and Mrs. Neville, Major and Mrs. Wooten, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, jr., Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Capt. and Mrs. Stayton, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Johnstone, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Hinkle, Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Lieutenant Pratt, Lieutenant Guthrie and Mr. Berry.

As Miss Edith Cowles is soon to be married to Lieut. Leo Sahn a number of affairs are being given in her honor. One of the prettiest of these was a shower given last Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Gerald Johnson, Mrs. Ross Kingsbury and Miss Julia McStocker. Some of those present were Mrs. Edward Timberlake, Mrs. Harold Pratt, Mrs. W. C. Neville, Mrs. W. P. Wooten, Mrs. Kirby Smith, Mrs. F. B. Edwards, Mrs. Clifford Game, Miss Betty Case, and others.

Major and Mrs. Neville, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Madam Pratt, Miss Roma Love, Mrs. R. M. Cutts and Mrs. Gerald Johnson were guests of Mrs. Fred Kingsbury at an informal tea at the Oahu Country Club. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter were guests of honor at an elaborate dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenny. Other guests included Major and Mrs. Timberlake.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kingsbury were guests of honor at a prettily appointed dinner Thursday, given by Major and Mrs. W. C. Neville. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross Kingsbury, Miss Roma Love and Mr. Carter. Mrs. J. D. R. Matheson, of Fort De Russy, was hostess on Tuesday for one of the pleasantest card parties of the week. High score was made by Mrs. Wooten, second prize going to Mrs. Olney. At five hundred high score was made by Mrs. Nichols.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Knight, 1st Inf., who arrived on the Sherman, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. True. Mrs. and Miss Rice are visiting Col. and Mrs. Kennon, 25th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Fales entertained Major and Mrs. Butt and Major and Mrs. Case at dinner on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Kneeland Snow had as weekend guests Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Campbell, of Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Snow were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shingle at a charming luncheon and reception on the deck of the Cleveland, in honor of Mr. Shingle's mother, a passenger on the Cleveland, just starting its cruise around the world.

Lieutenant Campanole gave a theater party, Feb. 8, at the Japanese Theater, followed by a supper at the Young Hotel, for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hugh White, Miss Case, Miss Gilbert, Miss Rice, and Lieutenants Fales, Hinemon and Robertson. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe entertained at dinner for the following guests from Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Henneberg, Miss Drake, of Australia, and Mr. Bergstrom. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Hugh White, Lieut. and Mrs. True, Lieut. and Mrs. Philipson.

Miss McGunnege was hostess at a luncheon on Friday for Misses Rice, Hopkins, Brett, Gilbert, Case and Mason. Gen. and Mrs. Macomb are in Honolulu again, having arrived on the Sherman. Lieutenant Hoffman, who was seriously injured several weeks ago in an automobile accident, has almost fully recovered. Lieutenant Hoffman, with his mother, Lieutenants Edgerly and Foster are occupying a cottage near Beretania and Pensacola streets, owing to the crowded conditions and lack of quarters at Fort Shafter. Capt. and Mrs. Lister have recently moved from their Bereania street residence to their new home in Manoa Valley.

## THE ARMY.

### Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Central Department.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

Southern Department.—Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Western Department.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Philippine Department.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Headquarters, Honolulu, Oahu. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wissner, commanding.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D of Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L, are field companies.

### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

## The Pre-eminent Cuvees of Champagne



Their  
fine quality  
will at once  
commend them  
to the  
most critica

MOËT & CHANDON  
"VERY DRY"  
GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.  
SOLE IMPORTERS  
NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO

- 2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.  
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.  
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.  
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.  
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.  
13th Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop E, Columbus, N.M.; Troop A, Anapra, N.M.; Troop B, Ysleta, Texas; Troop C, Fabens, Texas; Troop D, Clint, Texas; Troop F (Culbertson's Ranch), Hachita, N.M.; Troop G (Alamo Hueco), Hachita, N.M.; Troop H, (Lain's Ranch), Hachita, N.M.; Troop I, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troop K, Noria, N.M.; Troop L, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troop M, Deming, N.M.; Machine-gun Platoon, Hachita, N.M.  
14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, D, E, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C and H, Marfa, Texas.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

- 1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.  
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.  
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

- | Company and Station.  | Company and Station.  |
|---|---|
| 1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.  | 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.   |
| 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.                                    | 57th.*Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.                                    |
| 3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  | 58th.*Ft. Monroe, Va.   |
| 4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.   | 59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  |
| 5th. Ft. Williams, Me.  | 60th.*Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.                                    |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  | 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.   |
| 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.   | 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  |
| 8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  | 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  |
| 9th.*Ft. Warren, Mass.  | 64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.                                    |
| 10th. Arrived at Honolulu, H.T., January, 1913.               | 65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.                                    |
| 11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. | 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.   |
| 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.                                  | 67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.                                    |
| 13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.   | 68th. Arrived at Honolulu, H.T., January, 1913.                   |
| 14th.*Ft. Greble, R.I.  | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.   |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                                     | 70th. In Philippine. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912. |
| 16th.*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                                      | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.                                     | 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.   |
| 18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  |
| 19th.*Ft. Caswell, N.C.                                       | 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                                     | 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. Will rail for Honolulu Jan. 6,             |
| 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.   | 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.   |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                                      | 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.   |
| 23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. | 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                                       | 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.   |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.   | 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.   |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                                      | 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.   |
| 27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.                                | 82d. Ft. Totten, Mass.  |
| 28th.*Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.                                     | 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.  |
| 29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.                                | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                                       | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                                       | 86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.    |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  |
| 33d.*Ft. Columbia, Wash.                                      | 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.   |
| 34th.*Ft. Columbia, Ore.                                      | 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.   |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.   | 90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. |
| 36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  | 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.  |
| 37th.*Ft. McKinley, Me.                                       | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.   |
| 38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.                                | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  |
| 39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.   | 95th.*Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.    |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.   | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.   |
| 42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.   |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.                                     | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  |
| 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.                                       | 100th.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.  |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.                                       | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.   |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.   | 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.   |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                                       | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.   |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.                                       | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  |
| 50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                                       | 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  |
| 51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.                                       | 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  | 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.  |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                                      | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  |
| 54th.*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                                     | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.   |
| 55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.                                       |   |



## Live Glossy Hair On Healthy Scalps

To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, allay itching and irritation and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura ointment, are usually effective when other methods fail. In preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, in preventing minor eruptions from becoming chronic and in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, itchings and inflammations, from infancy to age, these pure, sweet and gentle emollients have no rivals.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st. Ft. E. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th. Philippines. Address  
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.  
4, 1910.  
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila March 6, 1912.  
9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912.  
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1912.  
26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.C.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 4. Later changes appear in another column.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.  
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Temporary fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.  
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear

Admiral Winslow.) Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.  
VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.  
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico.  
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.  
MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.  
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### First Group.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

### Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

### Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.  
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MAYNANT (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
PATERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

### Fifth Group.

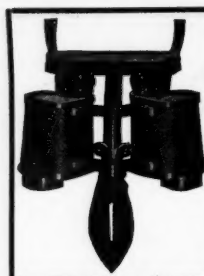
Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

### Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

### First Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group, except Castine, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.



## ? ARE YOU READY?

For any Sudden Call into Action?

The Equipment of an Officer must include a Field-glass.

But why worry along with the Ordinary Type of Glass, with its small Field and Dim Vision, when you can get on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS A

GOERZ ARMY AND NAVY BINOCULAR

THE BEST MILITARY GLASS PRODUCED

You May be Called into Action at any Moment!

Write TO-DAY for our CATALOG.

C. P. GOERZ AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY

317 East 34th Street, New York City

### Second Group.

Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this group, except E-2, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crona. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steigner. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATAPSCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Salem, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight). Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ILLINOIS, battleship, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. B. H. Bruce in temporary command. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McAuley, jr. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
SALEM, cruiser—third class. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. Sailed March 1 from Ponta del Gada, Azores, for Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William B. Fletcher, Commander.  
Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Syria.  
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.  
Will be detached March 7, to assume duties on General Board.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. William L. Gilmer. Sailed March 2 from Manzanillo, Mexico, for Mazatlan, Mexico.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John N. Elliott. At Acapulco, Mexico.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Acapulco, Mexico.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonerd. At San Diego, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.  
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles C. Windsor. At San Diego, Cal.



# Williams' Shaving Stick

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

For the man whose skin is tender or for the man whose beard is heavy Williams' Shaving Stick produces a luxuriant lather which allays irritation, holds the moisture until the end and leaves a refreshing after-effect that makes shaving easy and pleasant.

It is this sort of service that has made Williams' Shaving Stick famous for over seventy-five years.

Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder affords the same rich, creamy lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick, Williams' Shaving Powder, or Williams' Shaving Cream (in tubes) mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address



THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

P-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.  
P-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.  
P-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At San Diego, Cal.

## PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Charleston is also the receiving ship at Puget Sound. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson ordered to command.  
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Ensign Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
DAVIS (torpedo boat). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
FOX (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Manila, P.I.  
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Manila, P.I.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.

### Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.  
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Ditchman. At Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

### Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

### Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.  
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles J. Moore. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

### First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.  
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.  
A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashey. At Manila, P.I.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rheildaffer. At Manila, P.I.

### Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed Feb. 22 from Olongapo, P.I., for China. Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.  
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.  
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wenzel. At Olongapo, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Sailed March 1 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Algiers, Algeria, en route to Manila. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Amapala, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Feb. 25 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Smyrna, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Acapulco, San Salvador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANNIBAL, fuel ship. Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Feb. 20 from Tiburon, Cal., for Acapulco, San Salvador. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, cruiser—second class. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitten, master. Sailed March 1 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA (tug). Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. Sailed Feb. 25 from Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. Sailed March 3 from Washington, D.C., for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. George B. Bradshaw ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission April 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.



# JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

1308 F STREET  
Lancaster, Pa. Washington, D. C.  
1876 1912

## MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

## RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

## TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

POTOMAC, Bsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Chief Bsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## NAPOLEON'S METHODS OF BATTLE.

Not long ago a veteran Russian general published in a European review an account of the personal recollections of Napoleon, communicated to him by two Russian officers of an older generation, now dead. One of these generals gave the following account, from personal knowledge, of Napoleon's usual method of fighting a battle:

"The battalions commonly became engaged at about five o'clock in the morning. Napoleon chose a place not far from his reserves, from which an extensive view was to be had. Here he stationed himself, always on foot, and walked up and down, talking with his officers, receiving reports, despatching orders and not infrequently administering reprimands. He made it a point not to send reinforcements unless he was sure they were needed, and often, rather than otherwise he refused them.

"Thus, with various changes and exigencies, the day went on until about four o'clock in the afternoon. This was the hour when he was to mount his horse. Everybody knew what this meant; it was as much as to say, 'Now look out for the masterstroke!' All along the line of the reserve rose the shout, 'Vive l'Empereur!' and this cry, heard as far away as the line of battle, was taken up and repeated from thousands of throats of fighting men. The battlefield re-echoed with the shout. The enemy, hearing it, felt cold at heart, knowing that the masterstroke was to be struck, not knowing where or how."

In short, Napoleon, before making what he had decided upon as his master-movement, had employed the day in holding the enemy under a constant menace, harassing him in every possible way, exhausting him physically and morally, utterly confusing him, if possible, at the same time that he, Napoleon, worked up the impressionability of his own imagination so that he saw in his mind's eye before him, growing out of the actual situation, the picture of the thing that he wished to do.

E. T.

A writer in the Independent says: "Napoleon is on occasion a poor tactician, and generally a bad psychologist, but he is always a past master of geometry. To him Germany and Italy, the plain of Castiglione and the hills of Bautzen, always appeared inscribed with squares and T's and various angles, figuring the march of triumphant armies. He habitually minimized the importance of the man who might draw the counter-figure; he sometimes left the enemy's army almost out of the account, as when he traced the progression of his famous square from Bavaria through Saxony toward Berlin in 1806. That square, maneuvering on Lannes' fixed point, became a line, then an arc, and swept to destruction the Prussian army at Auerstadt and Jena.


"His first and his last campaigns were planned on the conception of breaking down the apex of a V; in the first in his opponents did not understand, and so were destroyed; in the last they had gained their competence at his school, which he failed to reckon with, and he was destroyed. Geometry alone was proved to be an insufficient solvent of battles.

"Napoleon said at St. Helena: 'The great art in battle is to change the line of operations during the course of the engagement; that is an idea of my own and quite new.' It is at least curious that no historian and no military theorist has ever attempted an explanation of this dictum. The solution may be found from the angle of Napoleon's own mentality, that of the geometrician."

This writer further says: "Napoleon derived the elements of his administrative system from Louis XIV., his codification of French law from the jurists of the convention, his scheme for the conquest of England from Choiseul, his Polish policy from a careful study of political intricacies stretching more than a century backward. His action as a statesman is largely personal, it is true, but it belongs to the whole-movement of European politics."



THE NEW U. S. SERVICE SIDE ARM  
**COLT** AUTOMATIC PISTOL  
 Caliber .45, Model 1911  
 CAPACITY OF MAGAZINE, 7 Shots.  
 LENGTH OF BARREL, 5 inches.  
 LENGTH OVER ALL, 8 1-2 inches.  
 FINISH, Full Blued, Checked Walnut Stocks.  
 WEIGHT, 39 Ounces. *Send for booklet M-27*  
 COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.



**"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY**  
 DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY  
**HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.**  
 Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

GEORGE WRIGHT GEORGE S. STURGIS  
**HATFIELD & SONS**  
**TAILORS AND IMPORTERS**  
 12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 31st Ave. NEW YORK  
 Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress

**RICE & DUVAL**  
**ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,**  
 Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN  
 258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City

*A. Shuman & Co.*  
 Boston  
 Shuman Corner

This etiquette on a uniform means, designed, cut and tailored by Military experts to meet the special needs of the Army and Navy.

**HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.**  
 Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN—Established 1815  
 734 BROADWAY - - - - - NEW YORK  
**ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS**  
**New Regulation Navv Caps and Devices**

*The surest and the easiest means of keeping an intelligent soldier or sailor in touch with his profession and with what is going on in the military world is afforded by reading the*

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

Its columns contain complete news and official information concerning the military and naval services of the United States, and record the important developments in military and naval science throughout the world. During the period of a month the reading matter given is equivalent to that in 500 pages of a standard magazine.

Its weekly correspondence from the various stations of the Army and Navy gives a complete survey of the social life of the Services; its communications on professional subjects, its editorials and leading articles have been the starting point for many important discussions of military and naval questions by the general press, and have been influential in legislation of military and naval affairs.

It has advocated for half a century every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the Regular and Volunteer Services. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

The quality and quantity of its contents are not surpassed in its field.

*The "Newspaper" of the Service*

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

VESEY STREET - - - - - NEW YORK

2,000,000 H. P. in U. S. and Foreign Navies  
**The BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.**  
**Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube BOILERS**  
 Highest grade of Material and Manufacture. Highest Efficiency and Capacity with Coal.  
 Highest Efficiency and Capacity with Oil Fuel.

**Those Who Rely on**

the great home remedy which has proved its power to relieve safely and speedily the minor ailments arising from defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, find themselves spared hours of suffering and able to ward off the attacks of serious sickness.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

never disappoint those who take them. They help the digestion, stimulate the liver, clear the kidneys and regulate the bowels. By purifying the blood they increase cheerfulness and create confidence. As actions depend on health and strength, those who know Beecham's Pills

**Enjoy Life**

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.  
 Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any medicine in the World.

**HIGHLAND**  
 BRAND

**Evaporated Milk**  
 THE ORIGINAL  
 and BEST



**Superior Quality**

has made **HIGHLAND**  
 Brand the recognized  
 standard.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.  
 HIGHLAND, ILL.

**PATENTS**  
 Milo R. Stevens & Co.  
 Established 1864  
 635B F St., Washington, D.C., Branch at Chicago

Free Booklets.  
 Consultation free.

**PENSIONS**

**A Word to Our Readers**

In writing to advertisers to give orders or make inquiries, kindly mention the Army and Navy Journal. It will benefit you,—by securing for you a more individual attention; and it will confer a favor on us.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,  
 Advertising Department

**PROPOSALS** will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 18, 1913, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 5215: Steel plate exhausters, etc.—Sch. 5216: Rail bolts, etc., cast iron pipe fittings, switches, and plugs, steel ties, etc., radiator valves.—Sch. 5218: Lumber.—Sch. 5219: Deck bolts, nuts, and washers.—Sch. 5222: Range sections.—Sch. 5228: Evaporated milk. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 2-24-13

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**

New York Chicago Denver San Francisco

**PATENTS** C. L. PARKER  
 Formerly Member Examining Corps, U.S. Patent Office.  
 Attorney-at-Law and  
 Solicitor of Patents

American and foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.  
 178 McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

**THE MANHATTAN**

For past two years the favorite stopping place of Army Navy and Marine Officers with families. Former home of Ex-Gov. Wright, on the Bay and the Malate carline. Cable address Bromin, Manila. **MRS. MINA A. BROWN**

PHONE 594 145-147 ESCOLTA

**PHOTO SUPPLY CO.**

MANILA, P. I.  
**DEVELOPING AND PRINTING**  
 Eastman's Kodaks. "The Very Best"

**DELMONICO HOTEL** Favorite hotel of the Army, Navy and Government officials.  
 MANILA, P. I.

**For Reliable Baggage go to**  
**PICKETT HARNESS CO.**  
 135 Plaza Santa Cruz Manila

**CLARKE'S STEAM CANDY FACTORY**

Established in 1898  
**Post Exchange Officers take Notice**  
 Fine Chocolates, Caramels, Nougats. High Grade Package Goods. Made in this Climate for this Climate. Complete Line of Imported Candies. We Deliver the Goods in First-Class Condition. I TAKE THE CHANCE—YOUR PROFIT SURE.  
 H. A. CLARKE, SESCOLOTA, MANILA, P. I.

**SHOP TALK**

On entering a Drug Store you expect prompt, courteous attention and pure, standard quality goods. We will welcome an opportunity to show how sincerely we desire your patronage.  
**PHILIPPINE DRUG CO., (Botica Inglesa) 72-76 ESCOLTA**

**ROSENBERG'S**  
**LIVERY STABLE**

Calesas one peso an hour.  
**MANILA, P. I. Telephone 209**

HONOLULU, H.T.

**REGAL SHOES!**  
 Why are Regal Shoes most popular in the Army and Navy? **BECAUSE** like our Army and Navy they are **First Class**. The only Shoe made in  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sizes.

**REGAL SHOE STORE,** Honolulu, H.T.

**Hawall & South Seas Curio Co.** Young Bldg., Honolulu. Mats, Tapes, Silks, Basketry, Drawn-work, &c. Catalogue.

**Hawaiian Jewelry and Souvenirs. Bridge and Dinner Favors. Kodak Developing and Printing.** Ye Arts and Crafts Shop, Ltd., Young Hotel Bldg., Honolulu, H.T.

At Honolulu, T. H.  
**THE ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL** Central, Palatial Fireproof  
 On the Sea Shore—**THE MOANA HOTEL**  
**THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL.** A spot where every prospect pleases. J. H. Hertsche, Gen'l. Mgr.